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THE ELEMENTARY  
**SPELLING BOOK.**

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON

"THE AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK."

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

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THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST, AND THE MOST EXTENSIVELY USED  
SPELLING BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.

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MACON, GA.:

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

The wonderful popularity of Webster's **ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK**, and the universal expression of opinion throughout the South of its superiority over all others, have induced the undersigned to issue a new edition for use in the Confederate States. It is, as far as possible, a reprint of the original work. The want of accented letters has compelled us to omit some portions of the "Analysis of Sounds," and a few sentences in the reading lessons have been changed to suit the present condition of affairs. The publishers feel that they need offer no apology for issuing the book with so few alterations, as public opinion North and South, has long since decided that, as an *Elementary Spelling Book*, it cannot be improved upon. It is believed that the absence of accented letters will not affect its value as a school book, if proper attention to that portion of the "Analysis of Sounds," here given will prevent any inconvenience or embarrassment, either to teachers or classes.

BURKE, BOYKIN & CO.

MACON, GA., March 1, 1865.

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## PREFACE.

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THIS *Elementary Spelling Book* is designed as an improvement on the *American Spelling Book*; a work whose extensive circulation manifested the estimation in which it was held by the citizens of this country. The classification of words in that work has been universally admitted to be a great improvement on all the schemes which had preceded it and the pronunciation, with few exceptions, is in exact accordance with the best usage both in England and this country. The classification, however, which was imperfect in that work, is here completed, and the few errors in orthography and pronunciation, which occur in that, are corrected in this work. Indeed the plan of classification here executed, is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

The tables intended for *Exercises* in spelling and forming words, contain the original words with the terminations only of their derivatives. These tables will answer the important purposes, of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.



## ANALYSIS

### OF SOUNDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

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Language or speech is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing of the organ is an articulation or jointing, as in *eb, ed, et*. The articulations are represented by the letters called *consonants*. The sounds made with the organs open are called *vowels*, as *i, e, o*.

Sounds constitute the *spoken* language, addressed to the ear; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute *written* language, which is presented to the eye.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order, compose what is called an *Alphabet*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters—*a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z*. The compounds *ch, sh, th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si*, or *z*, as in *brasier, azure*, pronounced *bra'zher azh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a, e, o*, are always vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels or diphthongs; *w* is also a vowel; and *y* is either a vowel, a diphthong or a consonant.

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain *occasional* sounds which occur more rarely, as that of *a* in *last, far, care, tall, what*; *e* in *her, there, prey*; *i* in *firm, marine*; *o* in *dove, book, wolf, prove*; and *u* in *rude* and *pull*.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as *adequate, disconsolate, inveterate*.

The long *e* when shortened, coincides with the short *i* in *pit*; as, in *feet, fit*. This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words; as in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *r*, *s*, *th*, and *ng*; as in *nor*, *cross*, *broth*, *belong*.

The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation; thus *eb*, *ed*, *ef*, *eg*, *ek*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ep*, *er*, *es*, *et*, *ev*, *ez*.

Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice are called *close* or *mute*, as *eb*, *ed*, *eg*, *ek*, *ep*, *et*. Those which do not entirely interrupt the voice, are called *semi-vowels*, as, *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez*, *eth*.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are called *labials*; as *eb*, *ef*, *em*, *ep*, *ev*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, are called *dentals*; as *ed*, *et*, *eth*.

Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called *palatals*; as *eg*, *ek*, *eng*.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also *sibilants* or *hissing letters*.

*B* and *p* represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but *p* indicates a closer pressure of the lips, which instantly stops all sound.

*D* and *t* stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper teeth; but *t* stands for a closer articulation than *d*, and stops all sound.

*F* and *v* stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but *f* indicates an aspiration or expulsion of the breath without sound; *v* with sound.

*Th* in *think* and in *that* represent one and the same articulation; the former with aspiration; the latter with sound.

*S* and *z* stand for one and the same articulation, attended with hissing; *s* without sound; *z* with sound.

*Sh* and *zh* have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, aspirated and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or other letters; as in *fusion*, *osier*, *azure*.

*Ng* represents the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof of the mouth. In certain words, as in *sing*, the articulation is moderately close, with a nasal sound; in other words, as in *finger*, the pressure is more close, stopping all sound. A closer pressure is represented by *nh*, as in *bank*. The difference is obvious in *bang*, *anger*, *bank*, but the articulation is the same in all cases. See Section 139.

*B* has one sound only, as in *bite*; and after *m* is mute, as in *dumb*.

*C* has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o* and *u*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as in *sick*, *thick*. *C*, when followed by *e* or *i*, before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *conscience*, are pronounced *ce-ta'shus* *gra'shus*, *con'shense*.

*D* has one sound only; as, in *day*, *bid*.

*F* has one sound only; as, in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

*G* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is a close palatal articulation as, in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is ~~some~~ close articulation, and sometimes it has a compound sound, like *j*, as, in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*. Before *n* it is silent; as, in *gnaw*.

*H* is a mark of breathing or aspiration. After *r* it has no sound; as, in *rhetoric*.

*I* in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun*. Before *r* it has the sound of short *u*; as in *bird*, *flirt*.

*J* represents a compound sound, that may be expressed by *dz*; as in *joy*.

*K* has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n*; as, in *knave*.

*L* has one sound only; as, in *lame*, *mill*. It is sometimes silent before *k*, as in *walk*; before *m*, as in *calm*; and before *f*, as in *calf*.

*M* has one sound only; as, in *man*, *flame*.

*N* has one sound only; as, in *not*, *sun*. It is silent after *m*; as, in *hymn*, *solemn*.

*P* has one sound only; as, in *pit*, *lap*. Before *s* it is silent; as, in *psalm*.

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*; as, in *question*.

S has its proper sound; as, in *send*, *less*, or the sound of *z*; as, in *rise*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as, in *mission*; pronounced *mish'un*—or of *zh*; as, in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*.

T has its proper sound; as, in *turn*, at the beginning of words and end of syllables. Before *i* followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* and forms the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *na'shon* *par'shal*, *pa'shense*. A few exceptions are, when *s* or *z* precede *t*, as in *bastion*, *christian*, *mixtion*, pronounced *bast'yun*, *krist'yan*, *mikst'yun*.

V has one sound; as, in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent.

W before *r* is silent, as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance. Thus, *when* is pronounced *hwen*.

X represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

~~Y~~ has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*, or a hissing *wh* sound; as, in *maze*.

Ch have the sound nearly of *tsh*; as, in *church*, or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*; or *sh*, as in *machine*.

Gh are mute in every English word, both, in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *hough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*. These words close with the sound of *f*, so that *gh* may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

Ph have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*, except in *Stephen*, pronounced *St'e'ven*.

Sh have one sound only; as, in *shall*.

Th have two sounds; aspirate, as in *this*; vocal, as in *thou*, *this*.

Sc have the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *e*, *i*, and *y*; as in *scene*, *sceptre*, *science*, *scuff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as in *scene*, *sceptre*, *science*.

Two vowels in a syllable, when one is called a digraph.

voiced  
slut  
smut  
glat  
strut  
flax  
floss  
shot  
shut

The pronunciation of the diphthongs, *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join*, *joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound*, *now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us*; as, in *pious*, *glorious*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain*, *curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*; *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey*, in unaccented syllables, that of *y* short, as in *alley*.

#### OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

Accent is a forcible stress or impulse of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in *glory*; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *habit*.

The general rule by which accent is regulated is that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of ~~a word~~ renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as, in *superfluity*, *literary*.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as, *ink-stand*, *church-yard*.

**S** has one son particular force of utterance given to a times silent beft in a sentence, on account of its importance and before *f*, as in

**M** has one set fall or modulation of the voice in reading

**N** has one socially at the end of a sentence.

*m*; as, in *hymn*,

**P** has one sound only; as, in  
lent; as, in *psalm*.

No. 23.—XXIII.

oft	pelt	colt	ant	scent	en.
loft	welt	dolt	chant	bren	
soft	gilt	jolt	grant	spent	
tuft	hilt	volt	slant	rent	
belt	milt	cant	hent	sent	
felt	split	scant	dent	tent	
melt	tilt	plant	lent	vent	
smelt	bolt	rant	pent	went	

No. 24.—XXIV.

brunt	wept	smart	snort	last
grunt	swept	part	sort	blast
runt	art	tart	tort	mask
apt	cart	start	hurt	rag
chapt	dart	pert	shirt	veg
kept	hart	vert	firt	dig
slept	chart	wert	cast	neg
crept	mart	short	fast	bes

No. 25.—XXV.

rest	quest	list	list	
crest	west	mist	spin	trap
drest	zest	grist	grin	scrap
test	cyst	wist	twin	strap
vest	fist	lost	lost	chip

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day.

Come and help me pin my frock.

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

A girl may jump the rope.

Ann can spin flax.	He must not drink a dram.
A shad can swim.	He set a trap for a rat.
He was glad to see me.	Ships go to sea.
The boy can ride on a sled.	The boy can chop.
A plum will hang by a stem.	The man shot a ball.
The boy had a drum.	I saw her skim the milk in in a pan.

**No. 30.—XXX.**

bulb	bold	band	brand	wend	fond
barb	cold	hand	end	blend	pond
garb	gold	land	bend	bind	fund
herb	fold	rand	fend	find	bard
verb	hold	bland	lend	hind	card
curb	mold	grand	mend	kind	hard
child	sold	gland	rend	mind	lard
mild	told	sand	send	rind	pard
wild	scold	stand	tend	wind	scarf
old	and	strand	vend	bond	bird

**No. 31.—XXXI.**

herd	surf	such	lanch	bunch	latch
curd	scurf	filch	blanch	hunch	match
surd	rich	milch	branch	lunch	patch
turf	much	patch	stanch	punch	snatch
arch	pouch	crotch	ditch	switch	crutel
march	crouch	botch	hitch	twitch	dutch
starch	torch	blotch	pitch	sketch	plush
harsh	church	itch	stitch	stretch	flush
marsh	lurch	bitch	witch	clutch	crush

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.

A bird sits on a branch to sing.

**No. 32.—XXXII.**

• US TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

cre ate	re tain	sur vey	en joy
ob late	re main	de fy	al loy
re late	en gross	af fy	em ploy
in flate	dis creet	de ny	an noy
col late	al lay	de cry	de stroy
trans late	de lay	re boil	con voy
mis state	re lay	tur moil	es pouse
re plete	in lay	de spoil	ca rouse
com plete	mis lay	em brail	de vour
se crete	way lay	re coil	re doubt
con crete	dis play	sub join	de vent
re cite	de cay	ad join	a mount
in cite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	con join	re count
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	por tray	mis join	en dow
de claim	a stray	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

Good men obey the laws of God.

I love to survey the stary heavens

Careless girls mislay their things.

The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.

The fowler decoys the birds into his net.

Cats devour rats and mice.

The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.

Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.

In the time of war ships have a convoy.

King Solomon of high renown,

Wore a crown and a scepter to wear a crown.

Back of the heavens and the earth in six days

God made the world very good

head.

Every one was naked.



## No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	peek
heed	wēed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	creek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	cheek	beef

## No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	brood
sheep	sweep	flee	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	food	reeve
creep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rood	freeze

## No. 35.—XXXV.

boom	groom	loo	troop	boose	rook
coom	boon	oo	stoop	choose	brook
doom	loon	too	swoop	noose	crook
loom	moon	coop	boor	cook	took
bloom	noon	seep	moor	hook	wool
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	look	wood
room	soon	sleep	loose	stook	good
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nook	stood
fool	spool	boot	root	proof	son
pool	stool	coop	roof	blood	won
tool	roost	meat	woof	flood	ton

a Plants grow in the ground from seeds.  
 de ba-man cuts down trees with his axe.  
 in case in the brook.  
 a gate are made of steel.  
 de late s to rise and set each day.  
 so date be keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.  
 I have seen the full moon.  
 A king and queen wear crowns of gold.  
 I will kiss the babe on his cheek.  
 We go to church on the first day of the week.  
 The man put a curb round our deep well.  
 Wool makes the sheep warm.  
 Men keep their pigs in pens.  
 We lie down and sleep in beds.  
 The new broom sweeps clean.  
 The wild deer runs in the woods.  
 The red beet is good to eat.  
 If I meet him in the street I will greet him with a kind  
 look and show him my new book.

**No. 36.—XXXVI.**

back	snack	quack	quick	rick	wick
hack	pack	beck	chick	brick	cock
jack	rack	deck	click	crick	clock
lack	crack	check	kick	prick	lock
black	track	neck	lick	trick	block
clack	sack	peck	slick	sick	hock
slack	tack	speck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	reck	pick	stick	flock

**No. 37.—XXXVII.**

pock	chuck	stuck	bulk	clank	prank
rock	luck	elk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	cluck	welk	skulk	plank	ink
crook	pluck	yelk	bank	shank	link
frock	muck	ilk	dank	rauk	blin <sup>1</sup>
muck	truck	bilk	hank	crank	cl
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	
buck	suck	milk	lank	fr	
duck	tuck	kilk	blank	head.	

**No. 38.—XXXVIII.**

prink	drunk	mark	irk	ask	disk
shrink	trunk	park	dirk	bask	risk
mink	sunk	spark	kirk	eask	brisk
wink	slunk	stark	quirk	hask	frisk
drink	ark	jerk	cork	flask	busk
pink	lark	clerk	fork	mask	dusk
spunk	dark	smark	stork	task	husk
junk	hark	perk	lurk	desk	boss
skunk	shark	chirk	turk	whisk	tuft

The smell of the pink is sweet.

**No. 39.—XXXIX.**

busk	snarl	churl	barm	barn	born
musk	twirl	purl	farm	yarn	corn
rusk	whirl	elm	harm	kern	scorn
tusk	curl	helm	charm	fern	morn
dusk	furl	film	sperm	stern	lorn
marl	hurl	arm	term	quern	horn

**No. 40.—XL.**

gaff	scoff	puff	call	wall	quell
staff	doff	ruff	fall	thrall	well
quaff	buff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skiff	cuff	add	hall	squall	swell
cliff	huff	odd	mall	smell	ill
tiff	luff	jagg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	all	tall	sell	egg
off	muff	ball	stall	tell	ebb

**No. 41.—XLI.**

gill	kill	still	roll	dull	inn
	skill	quill	scroll	gull	bin
	shrill	squill	droll	hull	wren
	will	will	troll	skull	burr
		swill	stroll	lull	purr
		boll	toll	mull	bush
		poll	cull	trull	push

No. 42.—XLII.

ass	trass	guess	kiss	moss	truss
bass	brass	fess	bliss	cross	bust
lass	grass	bless	miss	dross	bur
glass	cess	mess	swiss	cost	bull
class	dress	cress	boss	buss	full
mass	press	chess	loss	fuss	puss
pass	stress	tress	gloss	muss	hurt

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stave	staves	egg	eggs	quill	quills
cliff	cliffs	hall	halls	poll	polls
mill	mills	wall	walls	skull	skulls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	bell	bells

A skiff is a small row boat.

A cliff is a high steep rock.

Leave off your bad tricks.

Do not take much snuff.

A ship has a tall mast.

I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.

A pear tree grows from the seed of a pear.

A good boy will try to read and spell well.

Do not lose nor sell your books.

A good son will help his father.

I dwell in a new brick house.

If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

One pint cup will hold four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A brook will turn a mill.

A bull has a stiff neck.

The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs feed on swill and corn.

The skull is the bone on the top of the head.

Fuss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea-fowl that feeds on fish.  
 Some sea-bass are as large as shad.  
 Brass is made of zinc and copper.  
 The rain will make the grass grow.  
 You must keep your dress neat and clean.  
 The moon is much less than the sun.  
 I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.  
 Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.  
 Moss grows on trees in the woods.  
 Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and  
 leave the dross.  
 God will bless those who do His will.

### No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

banquet	potash	pitcher	bandy
gusset	filip	butcher	candy
russet	gosip	usher	handy
posset	bishop	witchcraft	sturdy
civet	gallop	tenant	study
rivet	shallop	pungent	lackey
velvet	trollop	argent	jockey
habbit	beggar	urgent	monkey
rabbit	vulgar	talent	turnkey
orbit	ashlar	fragment	medley
comfit	cellar	segment	alley
profit	pillar	figment	galley
limit	collar	pigment	valley
summit	dollar	parrot	volley
vomit	poplar	pivot	pulley
hermit	grammar	balloot	barley
armpit	necrotic	marriot	parley
merit	tar tar	rampart	metley
spirit	merit	medest	kidney
culprit	jabber	tempest	hackney
is it	robber	forest	chimney
ans it	lubber	inquest	honey
	blubber	conquest	monkey
	amber	harvest	journey

sil ver	mem ber	in most	cum frey
cov er	lim ber	ut most	lam prey
sul phur	tim ber	im post	jer sey
mur mur	um ber	chest nut	ker sey
muf fler	cum ber	con test	cler gy
sam pler	lum ber	jack daw	tan sy
mel on	num ber	mil dew	ral ly
ser mon	barb er	cur few	sal ly
drag on	mer cer	ed dy	tal ly
cou pon	won der	gid dy	jel ly
grand son	yon der	mud dy	sil ly
lack er	gin ger	rud dy	fol ly
grot to	charg er	gen try	jol ly
kid nap	trench er	sul try	on ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

## No. 45.—XLV.

bad ge	sledge	budge	swinge	gorge	parse
fad ge	wedge	judge	twinge	urge	erse
ed ge	mid ge	grudge	lounge	gurge	terse
had ge	ridge	hinge	plunge	purge	verse
led ge	bridge	cringe	serge	surge	corse
pled ge	lodge	fringe	verge	germ	
fled ge	pod ge	singe	dirge	ropse	

**No. 46.—XLVI.**

house	rich	quench	munch	ketch
louse	belch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	birch	wench	batch	flitch
souse	bench	inch	hatch	notch
curse	bleach	clinch	catch	potch
purse	drench	finch	snatch	hutch
parch	french	finch	scratch	syph
porch	trench	pinch	etch	lymph
scorch	trench	winch	fatch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire, it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from a boy.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

**No. 47.—XLVII.**

rise	close	use	guide	thyme
wise	nose	fuse	guile	shrine
guise	rose	muse	quite	sphere
chose	prose	phrase	pheme	grime

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.  
 The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box.

A great heat will fuse tin.

Style not in verse is called prose.

A phrase is a short form of speech.

### No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	coin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	coif	moist	ground
coil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	grain	quoit	found	wound
roil	joint	quoia	foist	hound	mound

### No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	clout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
cloud	grouse	owl	count	pout	snout
shroud	spouse	cowl	fount	scout	pout
ounee	rouse	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browse	scowl	hawl	shout	sprout
flounce	touse	stout	growl	lout	choice
pounce	crown	brown	rout	our	voice
grout	frown	elown	couch	scour	poise
crout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noise

We burn fish-oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.



A hog has a long snout to root up the ground. A  
 A trout is a good fish to eat.  
 An ox is a stout, tame beast.  
 Fowls have wings to fly in the air.  
 Wolves howl in the woods in the night.  
 A dog will growl and bark.  
 The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and  
 makes them fall to the ground.  
 Rain will make the ground moist.  
 You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.  
 We move our limbs at the joints.  
 Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and  
 grass.  
 A pin has a head and a point.  
 A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.  
 Men play on the base-viol.  
 A great gun makes a loud noise.  
 Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.  
 The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and  
 joists: these are parts of the frame.  
 God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.  
 The globe is nearly round like a ball.  
 The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make  
 the grass grow.

**No. 50.---L.**

sea	read	aid	gourd	peace	heave
pea	goad	laid	source	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	course	praise	leave
plea	road	staid	crease	coarse	blue
bead	toad	board	grease	hoarse	flue
mead	wood	hoard	cease	breve	glue

**No. 51.—LI.**

bye	baize	loaf	each	teach	bleak
lye	raise	fief	beach	coach	fleak
eye	maize	chief	bleach	roach	speak
ease	sheaf	lief	peach	broach	peak
tease	leaf	brief	reach	leash	sneak
seize	neaf	grief	breach	beak	creak
cheese	oaf	waif	preach	leak	freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

**No. 52.—LII.**

break	oak	peal	shoal	nail	tail
steak	croak	seal	ail	snail	vail
streak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
scream	beal	weal	fail	rail	wail
squeak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bowl
weak	heal	coal	jail	grail	soul
shriek	meal	feal	flail	trail	beam
tweak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

**No. 53.—LIII.**

fleam	steam	bean	mien	grain	plain
gleam	foam	dean	moan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	clean	roan	sprain	pain
cream	aim	glean	groan	chain	rain
scream	claim	mean	fain	lain	drain
team	mair	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch-fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum will soon want a loaf of bread.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.

Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.

The miller grinds corn into meal.

The flesh of calves is called veal.

Apples are not more plenty than peaches.

The preacher is to preach the gospel.

Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.

A roach is a short, thick, flat fish.

Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.

The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.

Greenland is a bleak cold place.

### No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bot' a ny	fel o ny	sor cer y
el e gy	col o ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch er y
ef fi gy	bet o ny	butch er y
eb o ny	glut ton y	fish er y
en er gy	can o py	quack er y
lit ur gy	oc cu py	crook er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock er y
big a my	sal a ry	cook er y
blas phe my	scam mo ny	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal ler y
tif fa ny	bur glá ry	rar i ty
vil lain y	gran a ry	em er y
com pa ny	gloss a ry	nun ner y
lit a ny	lac ta ry	frip per y
lar ce ny	her ald ry	fop per y
des ti ny	hus band ry	or re ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar te ry
tyr an ny	chan ce ry	mas ter y
mys te ry	liv er y	fac to ry
bat ter y	cav al ry	vic to ry
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot ter y	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo' ry	bar ber ry
ev er y	mem o ry	sym me try
rev er y	arm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.  
 Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.  
 Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.  
 Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.  
 Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.  
 Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.  
 We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.  
 A glossary is used to explain obscure words.  
 History is an account of past events. A great part  
 of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

blade	chide	globe	space	trice	brake
shade	glide	probe	brace	twice	drake
glade	slide	glebe	grace	stage	slake
spade	bride	gibe	trace	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slice	flake	strike
trade	stride	scribe	mice	stake	spike
braid	crude	tribe	spice	snake	choke
jade	prude	place	price	spake	poke
broke	smile	shame	slime	spume	
spoke	stile	blame	prime	chine	
smoke	spile	clime	crime	swine	
stroke	frame	chime	plume	twine	

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.  
 The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.  
 A glade is an opening among trees.  
 A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.  
 Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.  
 Smoke rises because it is lighter than the air.  
 A globe is a round body like a ball.  
 A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.  
 A smile shows when we are pleased.

**No. 56.—LVI.**

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban' ter	mat ter	lie tor	tan ner
can ter	tat ter	vic tor	in ner
cen ter	let ter	doe tor	din ner
en ter	fet ter	tin der	tin ner
win ter	el der	ped dler	sin ner
fes ter	nev er	til ler	cor ner
pes ter	ev er	sut ler	ham per
tes ter	sev er	ham mer	pam per
sis ter	liv er	ram mer	tam per
fos ter	riv er	sum mer	tem per
bat ter	man or	lim ner	ten ter
hat ter	ten or	ban ner	sim per
clap per	tun nel	hov el	an vil
pep per	fun nel	nov el	bez el
dip per	ker nel	mar vel	cor al
cop per	gos pel	pen cil	bar ter
hop per	bar rel	man ful	cart er
up per	sor rel	sin ful	mas ter
sup per	dor sal	aw ful	cas tor
ves per	mór sel	per il	pas tor
reb el	ves sel	ton sil	par lor
can cel	tin sel	dos sil	gar ner
cam el	grav el	fos sil	far del
pan nel	bev el	len til	art ful
ken nel	lev el	cav il	dar nel
fen nel	rev el	civ il	harp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.

The little sister can knit a pair of garters.

Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.

The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.  
 I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.  
 We eat bread and milk for supper.  
 The farmer puts his cider in barrels.  
 Vessels sail on the large rivers.  
 My good little sister may have a slate and pencil;  
 and she may make letters on her slate.  
 That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.  
 The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.  
 Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.  
 Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mourn	grown	heap	fear	spear	ear
borne	vain	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shorn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
own	swain	neap	shear	sear	soar
shown	twain	reap	blear	tear	boar
blown	train	soap	clear	wear	pier
flown	stain	ear	smear	swear	tier
sown	lane	dear	near	tear	bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

air	your	stilts	peat	moat	wait
fair	tour	chintz	treat	groat	bruit
hair	eaves	eat	seat	eight	fruit
chair	leaves	beat	great	freight	suit
lair	greaves	feat	oat	weight	milt
pair	pains	heat	bloat	bait	built
stair	shears	bleat	coat	gait	guilt
heir	guess	meat	goat	plait	court
four	guest	neat	float	trait	saint

No. 59.—LIX.

east	waist	clew	spew	yew	mow
beast	dew	flew	crew	bow	row
least	few	brew	screw	show	snow
feast	hew	slew	drew	low	crow
yeast	chew	mew	grew	blow	grow
boast	jew	new	shrew	flow	strow
roast	view	shew	strew	glow	sow
toast	blew	pew	stew	slow	stow

We mourn the loss of a good man.  
 If you do a bad trick you should own it.  
 We do not like to see our own sins.  
 I like to see a full blown rose.  
 A vain girl is fond of fine things.  
 The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.  
 A dog can leap over a fence.  
 Much grain will make bread cheap.  
 I like to see men reap grain.  
 God made the ear, and he can hear.  
 Men shear the wool from sheep.  
 Flint-glass is white and clear.  
 Fowls like to live near the house and barn.  
 Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?  
 Twelve months make one year.  
 I like to eat a good ripe pear.  
 The good boy will not tear his book.  
 A wild boar lives in the woods.  
 The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.  
 The rain runs from the eaves of the house.  
 The sun heats the air and makes it hot.  
 The old sheep bleats and calls her lamb to her.  
 I wish you to treat me with a new hat.  
 A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.  
 I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.  
 I have seen the ice float down the stream.  
 Boys and girls are fond of fruit.  
 The sun will rise in the east and set in the west.  
 A beast can not talk and think as we do.  
 We roast a piece of beef or a goose.  
 A girl can toast a piece of bread.  
 We chew our meat with our teeth.  
 Live coals of fire glow with heat.  
 A moat is a ditch round the rampart of a castle or other  
 fortified place.

daunt  
 haunt  
 flaunt

taunt  
 vaunt  
 grant

slant  
 large  
 charge

barge  
 salve  
 scarf

No. 60.—LX.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	srawl	fawn	watch
cause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	crawl	pawn	fault
clause	hawk	drawl	spawn	aught
pause	haul	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	caught

No. 61.—LXI.

brine	scrape	scope	shave	drive
tine	chape	trope	slave	drove
shone	shape	snore	blate	strove
crone	serape	slate	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quite	clove
prone	snipe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	freze
prune	stripe	brave	sprite	prize
drupe	tripe	craze	trite	smote

Forks have two, three or four tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

The boy loves ripe grapes.

Bed-cords are long ropes.

Nut-wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.

Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

am' i ty	ob lo quy	dy nas ty
jol li ty	sin ew y	gay e ty
null i ty	gal ax y	loy al ty
pol i ty	ped ant ry	roy al ty



en mi ty	in fant ry	u su ry
san i ty	gal lant ry	ra pi er
van i ty	big ot ry	nau ti lus
bal co ny	an ces try	pau ci ty
len i ty	tap es try	moi e ty .
dig ni ty	min is try	dys era sy
dep u ty	in dus try	pre la cy
trin i ty	pan so phy	al i quot
par i ty	cen tu ry	man i fest
com i ty	mer cu ry	up per most
ver i ty	in ju ry	ut ter most
dens i ty	per ju ry	con tra ry
en ti ty	pen u ry	cel er y
cav i ty	lux u ry	ple na ry
lev i ty	her e sy	sa li ent
lax i ty	em bas sy	le ni ent
pen al ty	• de i ty	ve he ment
nov el ty	fe al ty	bri er y
fac ul ty	pi e ty	boun te ous
mod es ty	po e sy	mount ain ous
prob i ty	cru el ty	coun ter feit
am nes ty	pu ri ty	fraud u lent
bot a ny	nu di ty	wa ter y

**No. 63.—LXIII.**

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a base ment	dis burse ment	au tum nal
al lure ment	in dorse ment	how ev er
de base ment	arch bish op	em bar rass
in cite ment	ad vent ure	in stall ment
ex cite ment	dis fran chise	in thrall ment
en slave ment	en fran chise	hy draul ics
a maze ment	mis con strue	en joy ment
in qui ry	de pos it	em ploy ment
un ea sy	re pos it	a mass ment
con vey ance	at trib ute	em bar go
pur vey or	im mod est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un luck y	at tor ney
sur vey ing	ap pen dix	an noy ance

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blan' dish	blem ish	bur nish	nour ish
brau dish	skir mish	pun ish	skit tish
fur bish	van ish	clown ish	slut tish
rub bish	fin ish	snap pish	lav ish
self ish	gar nish	par ish	rav ish
churl ish	tar nish	cher ish	pub lish
fur nish	var nish	flour ish	pot ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.

We look with amazement on the evils of stong drink.

The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.

The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.

Parents should provide useful employments for their children.

Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—LXV.

horse back	hem lock	jour nal
lamp black	fet lock	ras cal
bar rack	mat tock	spi nal
ran sack	hood wink	con trite
ham mock	bul wark	trib ute
had dock	pitch fork	stat ute
pad lock	dam ask	con cave
wed lock	sym bol	con clave
fire lock	ver bal	oc tave
hill ock	med al	res cue
bull ock	ver nal	val ue

**No. 66.—LXVI.**

sen' ale	stag nate	cli mate	fi nite
in grate	fil trate	prel ate	post age
pal ate	pros trate	vi brate	plu mage
stel late	frus trate	pi rate	tri umph
in mate	dic tate	eu rate	state ment
mess mate	tes tate	pri vate	rai ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.

In China thousands sometimes famish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.

Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people and give furs for blankets.

Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome and useful in building.

The Senate of the Confederate States is called the Upper House of Congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are given as a reward at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

**No. 67.—LXVII.**

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST  
AND THE SECONDARY ON THE THIRD.

lu' min a ry	ig no min y	mer ce na ry
eu li na ry	cer e mo ny	mil li ner y
mo ment a ry	al i mo ny	or di na ry
nu ga to ry	mat ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nu mer a ry	pat ri mo ny	pul mo nā ry

bre vi a ry  
ef fi ca cy  
del i ca cy  
in tri ca cy  
con tu ma cy  
ob sti na cy  
ac cu ra cy  
ex i gen cy  
ex cel len cy  
com pe ten cy  
im po ten cy  
mis cel la ry  
nec es sa ry  
trib u ta ry  
sal u ta ry  
an cil la ry  
cap il la ry  
ax il la ry  
cor ol la ry  
max il la ry  
ad ver sa ry  
al a bas ter  
plan et a ry  
stat u a ry  
sanct u a ry  
sumpt u a ry

par si mo ny  
an ti mo ny  
tes ti mo ny  
drom e da ry  
preb end a ry  
sec ond a ry  
ex em pla ry  
an ti qua ry  
tit u la ry  
cus tom ar y  
hon or a ry  
par ce na ry  
med ul la ry  
dys en ter y  
pres by ter y  
prom is so ry  
pred a to ry  
pref a to ry  
pul sa to ry  
min a to ry  
aud it o ry  
ex ore to ry  
jan i za ry  
mon as ter y  
al le go ry  
des ul to ry

sub lu na ry  
lit er a ry  
form u la ry  
ar bi tra ry  
ad ver sa ry  
em is sa ry  
com mis sa ry  
cem e ter y  
sec re ta ry  
mil i ta ry  
sol i ta ry  
sed en ta ry  
vol un ta ry  
man da to ry  
pur ga to ry  
dil a to ry  
ora to ry  
dor mi to ry  
mon i to ry  
ter ri to ry  
trans i to ry  
in ven to ry  
con tro ver sy  
leg is la tive  
leg is la ture  
leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses and shops in New York are illuminated by gas-lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used for making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and a good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.

An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.

The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

### No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im mor' tal

pa rent al

ac quit tal

en. am el.

im pan el

ap par el

u ten sil

un civ il

in fer nal

ma ter nal

pa ter nal

e ter nal

in ter nal

di ur nal

noc tur nal

pro con sul

re plev in

a ban don

pi as ter

pi las ter

as sev er

dis sev er

de liv er

e lix ir

tri umph al	un cer tain	pre cep tor
in form al	in clem ent	com pos ite
bap tis mal	de ter mine	en am or
hi ber nal	as sas sin	to bac co
si roc co	sur ren der	a pos tate
me men to	dis or der	pro mul gate
pi men to	nar cis sus	in ear nate
mu lat to	co los sus	vol ca no
pal met to	im per fect	Oc to ber
en vel op	in ter pret	in clo sure
de vel op	in hab it	dis clo sure
De cem ber	co hab it	cóm po sure
Sep tem ber	pro hib it	ex po sure
No vem ber	dis cred it	fore clo sure
en cum ber	de crep it	dis cov er
con sid er	in her it	dis col or
be wil der	de mer it	re cov er
mis for tunc	pome gran ate	dis com fit
ine an der	al ter nate	dis as ter
en gen der	in tes tate	re pass ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Ploughs, axes and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for females.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with duty and affection.

The blowing up of the "Fulton" at New York, was a terrible disaster.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

**No. 69.—LXIX.**

bay	jay	slay	dray	tray	sway
day	lay	may	fray	stray	prey
fay	clay	nay	gray	say	trey
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	bey

**No. 70.—LXX.**

boy	joy	toy	haw	claw	raw	saw
coy	cloy	caw	jaw	flaw	eraw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

**No. 71.—LXXI.**

swamp	smalt	swart	port	live	glove
wasp	spalt	quart	most	come	work
was	salt	pork	doll	some	worst
halt	want	fort	loll	dove	shove
malt	wart	sport	give	love	monk

**No. 72.—LXXII.**

bow	mow	vow	worm	dirt	squirt
cow	now	vow	front	flirt	first
how	brow	key	wont	shirt	ward
plow	proW	ley	wort	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on the mow of hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be governed.

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln; of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

lad' der	shel ter	char ter	char nel
blad der	fil ter	lob ster	bar ren
mad der	mil ler	lit ter	flor in
fod der	chap ter	mon ster	rob in
ul cer	suf fer	glis ter	cof fin
can cer	pil fer	chat ter	muf fin
ud der	bad ger	shat ter	bod kin
shud der	led ger	clut ter	wel kin
rud der	bank er	flut ter	nap kin
pud der	cank er	plat ter	pip kin
gan der	hank er	smat ter	bus kin
pan der	tum bler	spat ter	gob lin
gen der	sad dler	shiv er	mes lin
slen der	ant ler	sil ver	tif fin
ren der	skim mer	quiver	bar on
ten der	glim mer	cul ver	flag on
cin der	prop er	tor por	wag on
hin der	clap per	er ror	fel on
pon der	skip per	ter ror	gal lon
un der	slip per	mir ror	lem on
blun der	crop per	hor ror	gam mon
plun der	as per	cen sor	mam mon
thun der	pros per	spon sor	com mon
sun der	less er	sect or	can non
or der	dress er	sach el	cit ron
bor der	aft er	flan nel	tea on
mur der	raft er	chap el	can ton
dif fer	rant er	grav el	pis ton
of fer	proc tor	trav el	sex ton
cof fer	chan nel	bom mel	kin do
scof fer	cud gel	bush el	stuc co
prof fer	hatch el	chan cel	dit to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.



Lemons grow on trees in a warm climate.  
 The robin is a pretty singing bird.  
 A napkin is a kind of towel.  
 Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.  
 A cancer is a sore not easily cured.  
 Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.  
 The farmer fodder his cattle in winter.  
 The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.  
 A gander is white and a goose gray.  
 Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.  
 The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful  
 members of the body.

### No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brace let	dri ver	tu mor	cri sis
di et	ma jor	la bor	gra ter
qui et	mi nor	ta bor	fo cus
se cret	stu por	o dor	mu cus
po et	ju ror	co lon	bo lus
to phet	pre tor	de mon	fla grant
eye let	tu tor	i ron	va grant
tu mult	pri or	a pron	ty rant
bol ster	ra zor	dew lap	de cent
hol ster	tre mor	cru et	re cent
gra ver	hu mor	ba sis	no cent
qua ver	ru mor	pha sis	lu cent
tri dent	va cant	need y	ha zy
pru dent	flu ent	cro ny	la zy
stu dent	fre quent	pu ny	do zy
a gent	se quent	va ry	slea zy
re gent	ri ot	du ty	jas per
co gent	pi lot	na vy	bar gain
si lent	bare foot	gra vy	cap tain
case ment	pre cept	safe ty	cer tain
pave ment	post script	sure ty	mur rain
move ment	o vert	glo ry	vil lain
mo ment	ru by	sto ry	vi sor
po nent	spi cy	cra zy	slan der

Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.  
 Watts was a very good poet ; he wrote good songs.  
 Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.  
 A bolster is put at the head of a bed.  
 Men in old age love a quiet life.  
 A graver is a tool for engraving.  
 A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.  
 The driver is one who drives a team.  
 A minor is a young person not twenty one years old.  
 Miners work in mines under ground.  
 A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.  
 The rose emits a pleasant flavor.  
 Labor makes us strong and healthy.  
 You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two three.  
 A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.  
 Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.  
 Nero was a wicked tyrant.  
 Every person should wear a decent dress.  
 A major is an officer next above a captain.  
 A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.  
 Cedar is the most durable species of wood.  
 A postscript is something added to a letter.  
 The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar ri' val  
 ap prov al  
 co e val  
 re fu sal  
 re pri sal  
 pe ru sal  
 de cre tal  
 re ci tal  
 re qui tal  
 pri me val  
 un e qual

dic ta tor  
 tes ta tor  
 en vi ron  
 pa go da  
 tor pe do  
 bra va do  
 tor na do  
 lum ba go  
 vi ra go  
 far ra go  
 pro vi so

dis. fig ure  
 trans fig ure  
 con ject ure  
 de bent ure  
 in dent ure  
 en rapt ure  
 con text ure  
 con mixt ure  
 con tin ue  
 for bid ding  
 un er ring

co e val	po ta to	pro ceed ing
re new al	oc ta vo	ex ceed ing
i de al	sub scri ber	sub al tern
il le gal	re vi val	es pous al
de ni al	en dan ger	en coun ter
de cri al	de ci pher	ren coun ter
tri bu nal	ma neu ver	a vow al
a cu men	hi a tus	ad vow son
le gu men	qui e tus	dis loy al
dis sei zin	con fess or	dis cour age
in ci sor	ag gress or	en cour age
cre a tor	suc cess or	mo las ses
spec ta tor	pre fig ure	de part ure

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a virago.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potato is a native plant of America.

### **No. 76.—LXXVI.**

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tain	pre con ceive	dis af fect
su per vene	o ver drive	o ver whelm
in ter vene	dis ap prove	mis in form
im per tune	o ver reach	coun ter act
op por tune	o ver look	in di rect
in se cure	dis in thrall	in cor rect
in ter fere	re in stall	in ter sect

pre ma ture	dis es teem	con tra dict
im ma ture	mis de mean	o ver set
ad ver tise	un fore seen	in ter mit
re com pose	fore or dain	rep re sent
de com pose	o ver strain	dis con tent
in ter pose	as cer tain	cir cum vent
pre dis pose	en ter tain	un der went
re in state	re ap pear	o ver shot
im po lite	dis in ter	in ter cept
re u nite	in ter sperse	in ter rupt
dis u nite	re im burse	o ver top
dis re pute	cir cum volve	re ap point
in ter leave	o ver hang	un der go
in ter weave	o ver match	o ver leap
mis be have	dis em bark	o ver sleep
un de ceive	un der sell	dis ap pear
mōunt ain eer	fin an cier	o ver cast
en gin eer	brig a dier	re in vest
dom in eer	gren a dier	co ex ist
mu ti neer	bom bar dier	pre ex ist
pi o neer	deb o nair	in ter mix
auc tion eer	res er voir	o ver throw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flow
pri va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lay
vol un teer	es pla nade	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pert	dis al low

## No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

at las	cop y	hur ry	flab by
suc cor	hap py	flur ry	shab by
hon or	pop py	har py	tab by
ran cor	pup py	cn try	lob by
can dor	sun dry	sen try	grit ty
splen dor	bel fry	dusk y	put ty
rig or	fel ly	pal try	lev y
vig or	car ry	ves try	bev y
val or	mar ry	pit y	priv y
fer vor	par ry	scan ty	en vy
sculp tor	ber ry	plen ty	dox y

clam or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
ten nis	cherry	bet ty	col or
clas sis	mer ry	pet ty	wor ry
ax is	per ry	jet ty	par ty
fan cy	sor ry	dit ty	ar bor
pen ny	cur ry	wit ty	har bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

You must be good, or you can not be happy.

When you make letters, look at your copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintry day.

The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lily is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

## No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ban' ish ment	pol y glot	ten den cy
blan dish ment	ber ga mot	pun gen cy
pun ish ment	an te past	clém en cy
rav ish ment	in ter est	-cur ren cy
ped i ment	pen te cost	sol ven cy
sed i ment	hal i but	bank rupt cy
al i ment	fur be low	sum ma ry
com pli ment	bed fel low	land la dy
lin i ment	cic a trix	rem e dy
mer ri ment	para dox	com e dy
det ri ment	sar do nyx	per fi dy
sen ti ment	Sat ur day	mel o dy
doc u ment	hol i day	mon o dy

teg u ment  
mon u ment  
in stru ment  
con ti nent  
cal a mint  
id i ot  
gal i ot  
char i ot  
va gran cy  
lu na cy  
de cen cy  
pa pa cy  
re gen cy  
pi ra cy  
co gen cy  
se cre cy

run a way  
car a way  
cast a way  
leg a cy  
fal la cy  
pol i cy  
in fan cy  
con stan cy  
pri va cy  
po ten cy  
pli an cy  
flu en cy  
mu ti ny  
seru ti ny  
pi o ny  
i ron y

par o dy  
pros o dy  
cus to dy  
eru ci fix  
di a lect  
o ri ent  
a pri cot  
va can cy  
ob lo quy  
di a ry  
ro sa ry  
no ta ry  
vo ta ry  
gro cer y  
dra per y  
i vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a e' ri al  
an nu i ty  
me mo ri al  
de mo ni ac  
am mo ni ac  
ad ju di cate  
e lu ci date  
im me di ate  
re pu di ate  
col le gi ate  
ex fo li ate  
in e bri ate v.  
ex co ri ate  
ap pro pri ate  
in fu ri ate  
al le vi ate  
ab bre vi ate  
an ni hi late  
ac cu mu late

no ta ri al  
ma te ri al  
im pe ri al  
ar te ri al  
ar mo ri al  
mer cu ri al  
em po ri um  
sen so ri um  
tra pe zi um  
cri te ri on  
cen tu ri on  
al lo di al  
al lo di um  
en co mi um  
tra ge di an  
com e di an  
col le gi an  
ce ru le an  
bar ba ri an

in te ri or  
pos te ri or  
ex te ri or  
pro pri e tor  
ex tra ne ous  
spon ta ne ous  
cu ta ne ous  
er ro ne ous  
ter ra que ous  
tar ta re ous  
com mo di ous  
fe lo ni ous  
har mo ni ous  
gra tu i tous  
for tu i tous.  
lux u ri ant  
e lu so ry  
il lu so ry  
col lu so ry

il lu mi nate	gram ma ri an	so ci e ty
e nu mer ate	in fe ri or	im pu ri ty
re mu ner ate	su pe ri or	se cu ri ty
in cor po rate	an te ri or	ob scu ri ty

All clouds float in the aerial regions.

The aerial songsters are birds of the air.

Gravestones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.

They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust: but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house is the out side; the interior, is that within.

### **No. 80.—LXXX.**

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mus' lin	cor ban	con gress	ab ject
linch pin	kitch en	prog ress	ob ject
res in	chick en	for tress	sub ject
ros in	mar. tin	mis tress	ver dict
mat in	slov en	but tress	rel ict
sat in	grif fon	rick ets	dis trict
spav in	ur chin	spir its	in stinct
sav in	dol phin	non plus	pre cinct
wel kin	pip pin	gram pus	gib bet
ten don	har ness	mys tic	sher bet

lat in	wit ness	brick bat	dul cet
cor don	in gress	per fect	lan cet
buf fet	buck et	bil let	cor net
fid get	blan ket	fil let	hor net
bud get	mar ket	skil let	bur net
rack et	bas ket	mil let	trum pet
latch et	cas ket	col let	lap pet
fresh et	bris ket	gul let	tip pet
jack et	mus ket	mul let	car pet
plack et	val et	cam let	clar et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret
tick et	trip let	gim let	fer ret
crick et	gob let	in let	tur ret
wick et	corse let	bon net	off set
dock et	mal let	son net	on set
poek et	bal let	run net	cor set
sock et	wal let	gar ment	bul let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our congress meets once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea-fish.

A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.

Boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor bleeds his patient with a lancet.

When large hail-stones fall on the house they make  
a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.



**No. 81.—LXXXI.**

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

re venge' ful	in vent ive	in ac tive
for get ful	per cep tive	de fect ive
e vent ful	pre sump tive	ef fect ive
neg lect ful	con sump tive	ob ject ive
dis gust ful	de cep tive	e lect ive
dis trust ful	as sert ive	ad he sive
suc cess ful	a bor tive	co he sive
un skill ful	di gest ive	de ci sive
col lect ive	ex pul sive	cor ro sive
pros pect ive	com pul sive	a bu sive
per spect ive	im pul sive	con clu sive
cor rect ive	re pul sive	ex clu sive
in vec tive	de fen sive	in clu sive
vin dic tive	of fen sive	e lu sive
af flict ive	sub ver sive	de lu sive
at tract ive	dis cur sive	al lu sive
dis tinct ive	ex cur sive	il lu sive
sub junc tive	in cur sive	col lu sive
con junc tive	suc cess ive	ob tru sive
in duct ive	ex cess ive	in tru sive
pro duct ive	pro gress ive	pro tru sive
de struc tive	op press ive	e va sive
con struct ive	ex press ive	per sua sive
in cen tive	im press ive	as sua sive
re ten tive	sub mis sive	dis sua sive
at ten tive	per mis sive	un fad ing
pre vent ive	trans mis sive	un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy and whiskey, are destrutive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the Confederate States is elective once every six years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

## No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ju di ca ture	spir it u ous	car i ca ture
ex pli ca tive	spir it u al	tem per a ture
pal li a tive	lin e a ment	lit er a ture
spec u la tive	vis ion a ry	ag ri cul ture
cop u la tive	mis sion a ry	hor ti cul ture
nom i na tive	dic tion a ry	pres by ter y
op er a tive	sta tion a ry	des ul to ry
fig u ra tive	est u a ry	prom on to ry
veg e ta tive	mer ee na ry	per-emp'to ry
im i ta tive	mes en ter y	cas u is try

## No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rel a tive	prim i tive	ad jec tive
ab la tive	pur ga tive	ob vi ous
nar ra tive	len i tive	en vi ous
lax a tive	tran si tive	per. vi ous
ex ple tive	sen si tive	pat u lous
neg a tive	sub stan tive	per il ous

scur ril ous	sed u lous	pop u lous
mar vel ous	gland u lous	quer u lous
friv o lous	gran u lous	in fa mous
fab u lous	pend u lous	blas phe mous
neb u lous	scrof u lous	de vi ous
glob u lous	em u lous	pre vi ous
cred u lous	trem u lous	li bel ous

**No. 84.—LXXXIV.**

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bon fire	spend thrift	cal dron	wor ship
sam phire	sur fait	chal dron	star light
sap phire	des cant	saf fron	mid night
quag mire	ped ant	mod ern	up right
em pire	pend ant	bick ern	in sight
um pire	ver dant	lan tern	for feit
wel fare	sol emn	cis tern	sur fait
hard ware	col umn	pat tern	non suit
wind pipe	vol ume	slat tern	pris on
bag pipe	an swer	bit tern	gar den
horn pipe	con quer	tav ern	mer chant
brim stone	cor sair	gov ern	doub let
san guine	grand eur	stub born	fore head
pris tine	phys ics	check er	vine yard
trib une	tac tics	vic ar	cuck oo
fort une	op tics	heif er	coop er
land scape	cal ends	cham fer	wa ter
pam phlet	for ward	pars nep	mawk ish
proph et	rich es	friend ship	awk ward
con tract	ash es	hard ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.  
Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness it is the most  
splendid object that we can see.

Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes.

Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well-known garden plant.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ac quire	per spire	re quire	ex plore
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pire	ex pire	es quire	sc cure.
re spire	dē sirc	a dore	pro cure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob scure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
con spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure
ad jure	pro mote	re ceive	im peach
al lure	de note	per ceive	ap proach
de mure	re fute	de rive	en croach
im mure	con fute	de prive	re proach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
in ure	di lute	con trive	con geal
im pure	pol lute	re vive	re peal
as sure	vo lute	sur vive	ap peal
ma ture	per mute	un gluc	re veal
de cease	com pute	al cove	gen teel
de crease	de pute	re bate	as sail
re lease	dis pute	un truc	out sail
in crease	be have	re move	de tail
pre cise	en slave	be hoove	re tail
con cise	for gave	ap prove	cn tail
mo rose	cn grave	ac crue	cur tail
jo cose	de prave	dis seize	a vail
im bruc	sub duc	ap prise	pre vail
dis course	in duc	as size	be wail
u nite	a chieve	re lief	con trol
ig nite	ag grieve	be hoof	cn roll
in vite	re prieve	a loof	pa trol
re mote	re trieve	re proof	ob lige

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy ; but it is more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time from new to full moon ; and then it decreases, till it becomes new moon again ; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter ; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for His mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

## No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween	sus tain	en twine	re vere
ca reen	ca jole	post pone	se vere
cam paign	con sole	de throne	com peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ca reer
or dain	mis rule	a tone	bre vier
dis dain	hu mane	je june	bab oon
re gain	in sane	tri une	buf foon
com plain	ob scenc	com mune	dra goon
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rac coon
a main	ter rene	es cape	doub loon
de main	con vene	e lope	bal loon
do main	com bine	de clarc	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	st al loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	con fine	pre pare	lam poon
con strain	sa line	re pair	har poon
con tain	de cline	com pare	mou soon
ob tain	ca nine	im pair	bas soon

de tain	re pine	sin cere	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pol troon
at tain	en shrinc	eq here	dis own
dis tain	di vine	aus tere	un known
un sown	a light	a wait	con tour
a do	de light	de ceit	be sides
out do	a right	con ceit	re ceipt
a go	af fright	a mour	re lieve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines.

“God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.”

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth, and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grape-vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

### No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD, AND  
A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te eed' ent  
dis a gree ment  
cir cum ja cent  
re cn force ment  
pre en gage ment  
en ter tain ment  
in co her ent  
in de ci sive  
su per vi sor  
con ser va tor  
des pe ra do  
bas ti na do  
brag ga do eio  
mis de mean or  
ap pa ra tus  
af fi da vit  
ex ul ta tion  
ad a man tine  
man u fact ure  
su per struct ure  
per ad vent ure  
met a mor phose  
in nu èn dó  
su per car go  
in ter nun cio  
ar ma dil lo  
man i fes to

mal e fac tor  
ben e fac tor  
met a phys ics  
math e mat ics  
dis in her it  
ev a nes cent  
con va les cent  
ef flo res cent  
cor res pond ent  
in de pend ent  
re im burse ment  
dis con tent ment  
om ni pres ent  
in ad vert ent  
pre ex is tent  
co cū ist ent  
in ter mit tent  
in ter mar ry  
o ver shad ow  
ae ci dent al  
in ci dent al  
o ri ent al  
fun da ment al  
or na ment al  
sac ra ment al  
reg i ment al  
det ri ment al

laz a ret to  
dis en cum ber  
pred e ces sor  
in ter ces sor

mon u ment al  
in stru ment al  
hor i zon tal  
dis a vow al

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.  
The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.  
To pre-engage means to engage beforehand.  
I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.  
To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.  
A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.  
Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending man.

## No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

cin' na mon  
et y mon  
grid i ron  
and i ron  
skel e ton  
sim ple ton  
buf fa lo  
cap ri corn  
cal i co  
in di go  
ver ti go  
cal i ber  
bed cham ber  
cin na bar  
of fi cer  
col an der  
lav en der  
prov en der  
cyl in der  
in te ger

por rin ger  
stom a cher  
ob se quies  
prom is es  
com pass es  
in dex es  
am ber gris  
em pha sis  
di o cese  
o li o  
o ver plus  
pu is sanc●  
nu cle us  
ra di us  
ter mi nus  
blun der buss  
syl la bus  
in cu bus  
sar di us  
sir i us

du te ous  
a que ous  
du bi ous  
te di ous  
o di ous  
stu di ous  
co pi ous  
ca ri ous  
se ri ous  
glo ri ous  
cu ri ous  
fu ri ous  
spu ri ous  
lu mi nous  
glu ti nous  
mu ti nous  
ru in ous  
lu di crous  
dan ger ous  
hid e ous



scav en ger	cal a mus	in fa mous
har bin ger	mit ti mus	ster to rous
nu mer ous	rav en ous	vig or ous
o dor ous	om i nous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
tra i tor ous	bar ba rous	tim or ous
per vi ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
hid e ous	slan der ous	vent ur ous
haz ard ous	pon der ous	rapt ur ous
pit e ous	mur der ous	ard u ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
men bra nous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

## No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pease	re pose	es cheat	re hear
dis please	pro pose	re peat	be smear
dis case	im pose	eu treat	ap pear
e rase	com pose	re treat	tat too
pre mise	trans pose	un loose	en trap
sur mise	a buse, <i>v.</i>	de bauch	in wrap
de spise	ac cuse	re call	un ship
a rise	ex cuse, <i>v.</i>	be fall	e quip
com prise	re fuse	with al	en camp
chas tise	ef fuse	fore stall	de camp
ad vise	dif fuse	fore warn	un stop
de vise	suf fuse	de fault	u surp
re vise	in fuse	as sault	un clasp
dis guise	con fuse	pa paw	de bar
fore close	a muse	with draw	un bar
in close	re cruit	a sleep	a far
dis close	de feat	en dear	ap plause

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *th* HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND, AS  
IN THINK, THIN.

neme	thole	troth	tilth
iree	throe	north	smith
nane	throve	sloth	thrash
rice	teeth	thought	thaw
irone	threw	thorn	thrall
row	thrive	throb	thwart
ruth	meath	throng	warmth
outh	thread	thong	swath
eath	thresh	thing	path
ith	thrift	think	bath
neath	thrust	thin	lath
oth	thrum	thank	wrath
ath	depth	thick	hearth
uoth	width	thrill	tooth
rowth	filth	thumb	birth
lowth	frith	thump	mirth
orth	plinth	length	third
ourth	spilth	strength	thirst
aief	thwack	hath	thirl
nieve	broth	withe	worth
nith	cloth	thatch	month
nigh	froth	thill	south
broat	loth	theft	mouth
oth	moth	thrush	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND THE  
VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF *th*.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
loth	clothe	sheath	sheathe
ath	bathe	wreath	wreathe
nouth	mouth	swath	swathe
breath	breathe	teeth	teeth

Cambrie is a kind of thin muslin.  
 A king may sit upon a throne.  
 Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.  
 A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.  
 A pious youth will speak the truth.  
 Keep your mouth clean and save your teeth.  
 The water in the canal has four feet of depth.  
 A tooth-brush is good to brush your teeth.  
 The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.  
 The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.  
 Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.  
 The thresher threshes grain with a flail.  
 A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.  
 Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.  
 One good action is worth many good thoughts.  
 A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.  
 Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.  
 It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.  
 Bathing-houses have baths to bathe in.  
 We breathe fresh air at every breath.

### No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bal' last	com plex	Tues day	ver y
fil bert	ver tex	Wednes day	driz zly
con cert	vor tex	Thurs day	gris ly
ef fort	con vex	mid way	guil ty
pur port	lar ynx	gang way	pan sy
tran script	af flux	path way	fren zy
con script	con flux	es say	quin sy
bank rupt	ef flux	com fort	gip sy
eld est	in flux	cov ert	tip sy
neph ew	con text	hom bast	drop sy
sin ew	bow line	court ship	scrub by
land tax	mid day	flim sy	shrub by
syn tax	Sun day	clum sy	stub by
in dex	Mon day	swel try	nut-meg
off ing	hear say	dai ly	frail ty
stuff ing	drear y	dai sy	dain ty
bri ny	wea ry	ea sy	cambric
nose gay	que ry	trea ty	shoul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE *o* OF THE DIGRAPH *ow* HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bor row	bil low	har row	win dow
el bow	hol low	spar row	win now
fel low	ar row	yar row	wil low
fol low	far row	yel low	mel low
cal low	nar row	tal low	mor row
mead ow	mal low	fal low	sor row
shad ow	pil low	shal low	bur row
hal low	min now	fur row	swal low
bel low	mar row	wid ow	wal low

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body. The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Jattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

**No. 99.—XCIX.**

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ras ure	wee vil	mourn ful	sports man
seiz ure	snow ball	fear ful	brain pan
trea tise	bride well	cheer ful	mon ster
like wise	mole hill	right ful	free stone
door case	fe rine	fruit ful	mile stone
stair case	mind ful	boast ful	grave stone
sea horse	peace ful	aw ful	hail stone
bri dal	hate ful	law ful	hy phen
feu dal	wake ful	play day	au tumn
oat meal	guile ful	thrall dom	au burn
spi ral	dole ful	watch man	sauce pan
flo ral	shame ful	watch ful	war fare
neu tral	bane ful	free dom	fac ile
plu ral	tune ful	bo som	ser vile
port al	hope ful	luke warm	dao tyl
bru tal	care ful	tri form	duc tile
vi tal	ire ful	glow worm	mis sile
e qual	dine ful	de ism	pan tile
sur feit	use ful	oak um	rep tile
an gel	grate ful	quo rum	fer tile
an cient	spite ful	stra tum	hos tile
wea sel	waste ful	sea man	sex tile
jew el	faith ful	free man	flex ile
new el	youth ful	fore man	verd ure
crew el	gain ful	yeo man	ord ure
tew el	pain ful	sales man	fig ure
tre foil	spoon ful	states man	in jure
con jure	fract ure	mor tise	leg ate
per jure	cult ure	prae tise	frig ate
pleas ure	fixt ure	trav erse	in grate
meas ure	can phor	ad verse	phys ic
treas ure	grand sire	pack horse	jon quil
cen sure	prom ise	ref use	sub tile
press ure	sa re	man date	fer ule
fis sure	tur key	ag ate	con dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post around which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus book-case, co-operate.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile-stone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

## No. 100.—C.

### WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vent ur ous  
a non y mous  
sy non y mous  
un gen er ous  
mag nan i mous  
u nan i mous  
as par a gus  
in sid i ous  
in vid i ous  
con spic u ous  
per spic u ous  
pro mis cu ous  
as sid u ous  
am big u ous  
con fig u ous  
mel li lu ous  
su per flu ous  
in gen u ous

pre cip i tous  
ne ces si tous  
am plib i ous  
mi rac u lous  
a nal o gous  
per fect i ous  
ris tal i ous  
in tel li gent  
ma lev o lent  
be nev o lent  
pre dic a ment  
dis pur a ge ment  
en cour age ment  
en fran chise ment  
dis fr u chise ment  
en ter gle ment  
ac knowl edg ment  
es tab lish ment

con tin u ous  
 in con gru ous  
 im pet u ous  
 tu mult u ous  
 vo lupt u ous  
 tem pest u ous  
 sig nif i cant  
 ex trav a gant  
 pre dom i nant  
 in tol er ant  
 i tin er ant  
 in hab it ant  
 con com i tant  
 ir rel e vant  
 be nef i cent  
 mag nif i cent  
 mu ni fi cent  
 co in ci dent  
 non res i dent  
 im prov i dent

em bel lish ment  
 ac com plish ment  
 as ton ish ment  
 re lin quish ment  
 im ped i ment  
 ha bil i ment  
 im pris on ment  
 em bar rass ment  
 in teg u ment  
 e mol u ment  
 pre em i nent  
 in con ti nent  
 im per ti nent  
 in dif fer ent  
 ir rev er ent  
 om nip o tent  
 mel lif lu ent  
 cir cum flu ent  
 ac cou ter ment  
 com mu ni cant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and for a long time can live in water.

A miraculous event is one that cannot take place according to the ordinary laws of nature; it can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost anything that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

No. 101.—CI.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

as per i ty	do cil i ty	e nor mi ty
se ver i ty	a gil i ty	ur ban i ty
pros per i ty	fra gil i ty	cu pid i ty
aus ter i ty	ni hil i ty	tur gid i ty
dex ter i ty	hu mil i ty	va lid i ty
in teg ri ty	ste ril i ty	ca lid i ty
ma jor i ty	vi ril i ty	so lid i ty
pri or i ty	seur ril i ty	ti mid i ty
mi nor i ty	duc til i ty	hu mid i ty
plu ral i ty	gen til i ty	ra pid i ty
fa tal i ty	fer til i ty	stu pid i ty
vi tal i ty	hos til i ty	a rid i ty
mo ral i ty	tran quil li ty	flo rid i ty
mor tal i ty	ser vil i ty	fe cun di ty
bru tal i ty	pro pin qui ty	ro tun di ty
fi del i ty	ca lam i ty	com mod i ty
sta bil i ty	ex trem i ty	ab surd i ty
mo bil i ty	sub lim i ty	lo cal i ty
no bil i ty	prox im i ty	vo cal i ty
fa cil i ty	con form i ty	ras cal i ty
re al i ty	de spond en cy	hy poc ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moc ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
ear nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more.

In grammar, the plurul number means more than one; as, two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.



When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the Confederate States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

## No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo tem po ra ry  
ex tem po ra ry  
de rog a to ry  
ap pel la to ry  
eon sol a to ry  
de fam a to ry  
dis pen sa to ry  
sub sid i a ry  
in een di a ry  
sti pen di a ry  
e pis to la ry  
vo cab u la ry  
im ag in a ry  
pre lim i na ry  
con fee tion er y  
un nec es sa ry  
he red i ta ry  
in vol un ta ry  
re sid u a ry  
tu mult u a ry  
yo lupt u a ry

de clam a to ry  
ex clam a to ry  
in flam ma to ry  
ex plan a to ry  
de elar a to ry  
pre par a to ry  
ob serv a to ry  
eon serv a to ry  
pro hib it o ry  
pre mon i to ry  
re pos i to ry  
sup pos i to ry  
le git i ma ey  
in vet er a ey  
sub serv i en ey  
de gen er a ey  
eon fed er a ey  
ef fem i na ey  
in del i ea ey  
in hab it an ey  
ae com pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors; that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporaneous discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

A conservatory is a large green house for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

### No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH,  
OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri al i ty  
il lib er al i ty  
u ni ver sal i ty  
in hos pi tal i ty  
in stru ment al i ty  
spir it u al i ty  
im prob a bil i ty  
im pla ca bil i ty  
mal le a bil i ty  
in flam ma bil i ty  
in ea pa bil i ty  
pen e tra bil i ty  
im mu ta bil i ty  
in cred i bil i ty  
il leg i bil i ty  
re fran gi bil i ty  
in fal li bil i ty  
di vis i bil i ty  
in sen si bil i ty  
im pos si bil i ty

com press i bil i ty  
com pat i bil i ty  
de struct i bil i ty  
per cep ti bil i ty  
re sist i bil i ty  
com bus ti bil i ty  
in flex i bil i ty  
dis sim i lar i ty  
par tie u lar i ty  
ir reg u lar i ty  
in fe ri or i ty  
su pe ri or i ty  
im pet u os i ty  
gen er al is si mo  
dis ci plin a ri an  
pre des ti na ri an  
an te di lu vi an  
het e ro ge ne ous  
me di a to ri al  
in quis i to ri al

## No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ben' e fit  
 al pha bet  
 par a pet  
 sum mer set  
 min u et  
 pol y pus  
 im pe tus  
 cat a ract  
 syc o phant  
 pct u lant  
 ad a mant  
 cov e nant  
 con so nant  
 per ti nent  
 tol er ant  
 cor mo rant  
 ig no rant  
 con ver sant  
 mil i tant  
 ad ju tant  
 rel e vant  
 in no cent  
 ac ci dent  
 in ci dent  
 dif fi dent  
 con fi dent  
 res i dent  
 pres i dent  
 prov i dent  
 in di gent  
 nec li gent  
 am bi ent  
 prev a lent  
 pes ti lent  
 ex cel lent  
 red o lent

in tel lect  
 cir cum spect  
 pick pock et  
 flow er et  
 lev er et  
 pen ny weight  
 cat a pult  
 men di cant  
 in do lent  
 tur bu lènt  
 suc cu lent  
 fec u lent  
 es cu lent  
 op u lent  
 vir u lent  
 flat u lent  
 lig a ment  
 par lia ment  
 fil a ment  
 arm a ment  
 sac ra ment  
 test a ment  
 man age ment  
 im ple ment  
 com ple ment  
 com pli ment  
 bat tle ment  
 set tle ment  
 ten e ment  
 in cre ment  
 em bry o  
 part ner ship  
 fel low ship  
 cal en dar  
 vin e gar  
 in su lar

sup pli cant  
 per ma nent  
 mis cre ant  
 ter ma gant  
 el e gant  
 lit i gant  
 ar ro gant  
 el e phant  
 sim i lar  
 pop u lar  
 tab u lar  
 glob u lar  
 sec u lar  
 oc u lar  
 joc u lar  
 cir cu lar  
 mus cu lar  
 reg u lar  
 cel lu lar  
 an nu lar  
 scap u lar  
 in su lar  
 con su lar  
 cap su lar  
 tit u lar  
 sub lu nar  
 cim e ter  
 bas i lisk  
 can ni bal  
 coch i neal  
 mar tin gal  
 hos pi tal  
 ped es tal  
 tu bu lar  
 ju gu lar  
 fu ner al

**No. 105.—CV.**

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gu' i ty  
con ti gu i ty  
con tra ri e ty  
su per flu i ty  
in cre du lî ty  
in se cu ri ty  
im ma tu ri ty  
per spi cu i ty  
as si du i ty  
con ti nu i ty  
in ge nu i ty  
in con gru i ty  
fran gi bil i ty  
fal li bil i ty  
fea si bil i ty  
vis i bil i ty  
sen si bil i ty  
pos si bil i ty  
plau si bil i ty  
im be cil i ty  
in do cil i ty  
vol a til i ty  
ver sa til i ty  
ca ba bil i ty  
in si pid i ty  
il le gal i ty  
prod i gal i ty  
cor di al i ty  
per son al i ty  
prin ci pal i ty  
lib er al i ty  
gen er al i ty  
im mo ral i ty  
hos pi tal i ty  
im mor tal i ty  
in e qual i ty  
sen su al i ty

im por tu ni ty  
op por tu ni ty  
per pe tu i ty  
punct u al i ty  
mut u al i ty  
in fi del i ty  
prob a bil i ty  
in a bil i ty  
du ra bil i ty  
dis a bil i ty  
in sta bil i ty  
mu ta bil i ty  
cred i bil i ty  
tan gi bil i ty  
so cia bil i ty  
tract a bil i ty  
pla ca bil i ty  
in u til i ty  
in ci vil i ty  
u ni form i ty  
non con form i ty  
con san guin i ty  
sin gu lar i ty  
joe u lar i ty  
reg u lar i ty  
pop u lar i ty  
me di oc ri ty  
in sin cer i ty  
sin u os i ty  
cu ri os i ty  
an i mos i ty  
gen er os i ty  
flex i bil i ty  
im mo bil i ty  
sol u bil i ty  
vol u bil i ty  
mag na nim i ty

u na nim i ty  
in hu man i ty  
ar is toc ra cy  
in ad ver ten cy

phra se ol o gy  
os te ol e gy  
a er ol o gy  
no to ri e ty

**No. 106.—CVI.**

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ees sa' tion  
li ba tion  
pro ba tion  
va ca tion  
lo ca tion  
vo ca tion  
gra da tion  
foun da tion  
cre a tion  
ne ga tion  
pur ga tion  
mi gra tion  
ob la tion  
re la tion  
trans la tion  
for ma tion  
stag na tion  
dam na tion  
car na tion  
vi bra tion  
nar ra tion  
pres tra tion  
du ra tion  
pul sa tion  
sen sa tion  
die ta tion  
ci ta tion  
con vic tion  
com pul sion  
ex pul sion  
con vul sion  
ex pan sion  
as cen sion

plan ta tion  
no ta tion  
ro ta tion  
quo ta tion  
temp ta tion  
pri va tion  
sal va tion  
e qua tion  
vex a tion  
tax a tion  
sa na tion  
com ple tion  
se' cre tion  
con cre tion  
ex cre tion  
e mo tion  
pro mo tion  
de vo tion  
pro por tion  
ap por tion  
ab lu tion  
so lu tion  
pol lu tion  
di lu tion  
at trac tion  
re frac tion  
sub trac tion  
de pres sion  
im pres sion  
op pres sion  
sup pres sion  
ex pres sion  
pos ses sion

de trac tion  
con trac tion  
pro trac tion  
dis trac tion  
ex trac tion  
con nec tion  
af fec tion  
con fec tion  
per fec tion  
in fec tion  
sub jec tion  
de jec tion  
re jec tion  
in jec tion  
ob jec tion  
pro jec tion  
e lec tion  
se lec tion  
re flec tion  
col lec tion  
in spec tion  
di rec tion  
cor rec tion  
dis sec tion  
de tec tion  
af flic tion  
re stric tion  
re ten tion  
con ten tion  
dis ten tion  
at ten tion  
in ven tion  
con ven tion

de scen sion  
di men sion  
sus pen sion  
dis sen sion  
pre ten sion  
sub nier sion  
e mer sion  
im mer sion  
as per sion  
dis per sion  
a ver sion  
sub ver sion  
re ver sion  
di ver sion  
in ver sion  
con ver sion  
per ver sion  
com pas sion  
ae ces sion  
se ces sion  
con ces sion  
pro ces sion  
con fes sion  
pro fes sion  
ag gres sion  
di gres sion  
pro gres sion  
re gres sion

sub mis sion  
ad mis sion  
e mis sion  
re mis sion  
com mis sion  
o mis sion  
per mis sion  
dis mis sion  
con cus sion  
dis cus sion  
re ac tion  
con junc tion  
in junc tion  
com punc tion  
de coc tion  
con coc tion  
in frac tion  
ab duc tion  
de duc tion  
re duc tion  
se duc tion  
in duc tion  
ob struc tion  
de struc tion  
in struc tion  
con struc tion  
de ten tion  
in ten tion

de cep tion  
re cep tion  
con cep tion  
ex cep tion  
per cep tion  
as crip tion  
de scrip tion  
in scrip tion  
pre scrip tion  
pro scrip tion  
re demp tion  
con sump tion  
a dop tion  
ab sorp tion  
e rup tion  
cor rup tion  
de ser tion  
in ser tion  
as ser tion  
ex er tion  
con tor tion  
dis tor tion  
ex tinc tion  
ex ten sion  
ex tor tion  
ir rup tion  
com plex ion  
de flux ion

## No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD

pub li ca tion  
rep li ca tion  
im pli ca tion  
com pli ca tion  
ap pli ca tion  
sup pli ca tion  
ex pli ca tion  
rep ro ba tion  
ap pro ba tion

lit i ga tion  
mit i ga tion  
in sti ga tion  
nav i ga tion  
pro mul ga tion  
pro lon ga tion  
ab ro ga tion  
sub ju ga tion  
fas ci na tion

dis til la tion  
per co la tion  
vi o la tion  
im mo la tion  
des o la tion  
con so la tion  
con tem pla tion  
leg is la tion  
trib u la tion

per tur ba tion  
in cu ba tion  
ab di ca tion  
ded i ca tion  
med i ta tion  
in di ca tion  
vin di ca tion  
del e ga tion  
ob li ga tion  
al le ga tion  
ir ri ga tion

me di a tion  
pal li a tion  
ex pi a tion  
va ri a tion  
de vi a tion  
ex ha la tion  
con ge la tion  
mu ti la tion  
in stal la tion  
ap pel la tion  
con stel la tion

pec u la tion  
spec u la tion  
cal cu la tion  
cir cu la tion  
mod u la tion  
reg u la tion  
gran u la tion  
stip u la tion  
pop u la tion  
grat u la tion  
re tar da tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from Mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the Confederate States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics and merchants compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

### No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST

def' i nite  
ap po site  
op po site

des ti tute  
in sti tute  
con sti tute

mi cro scope  
an te lope  
pro to type

in fi nite	pros ti tute	hem is phere
hyp o crite	pros e lyte	at mos phere
par a site	bar be cue	com mo dore
ob so lete	res i due	syc a more
ex pe dite	ves ti bule	vol a tile
rec on dite	rid i cule	ver sa tile
sat el lite	mus ea dine	mer can tile
er e mite	brig an tine	in fan tile
ap pe tite	cal a mine	dis ci pline
an ec dote	cel an dine	mas cu line
pros e cute	ser pen tine	fem i nine
per se cute	tur pen tine	nec tar ine
ex e cute	por cu pinc	gen u ine
ab so lute	an o dyne	ber yl line
dis so lute	tel e scope	fa vor ite
sub sti tute	hor o scope	pu er ile

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

## No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

con dense	re solve	re mark	con fer
im mense	dis solve	un mask	trans fer
de fense	e volvc	ca bal	se cern
pre pense	de volve	rc bel	con cern
of fense	re volvc	farc well	dis cern
dis pense	con volvc	un furl	sub orn
pre tense	a bode	dc form	a dorn
col lapse	un nervc	re form	for lorn
im mcrse	ob servc	in form	ad journ
as perse	sub servc	con form	re turn
dis perse	de serve	per form	fore run
a verse	re serve	trans form	cra vat
re verse	pre serve	con demn	co quet
in verse	con serve	in ter	a baft
con verse	her self	a ver	be set
per versc	my self	ab hor	a loft
trans verse	at tach	oc cur	un apt
in dorse	de tach	in cur	con tempt



re morse	en rich	con cur	at tempt
un horse	re trench	re cur	a dopt
dis burse	in trench	de mur	ab rupt
de terge	dis patch	a las	cor rupt
di verge	mis match	a mend	a part
mis give	a fresh	de fer	de part
out live	re fresh-	re fer	im part
for give	de bark	pre fer	a mong
ab solve	em bark	in fer	be long

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us ; they are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air.

The cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us ; but we must soon follow them.

God will condemn the wicked, and cast them into outer darkness.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Do not attempt to deceive God ; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

## No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mean or	en hance ment	de part ment
re main der	ad vance ment	ad just ment
en tice ment	a merce ment	in vest ment
en force ment	in fringe ment	a but ment

di vorce ment	de tach ment	as sist ant
in duce ment	at tach ment	in ces sant
a grec ment	in trench ment	re luc tant
en gage ment	re trench ment	im por tant
de file ment	re fresh ment	as sist ant
in cite ment	dis cern ment	in con stant
e cite ment	pre fer ment	in cum bent
re fine ment	a mass ment	pu tres cent
con fine ment	al lot ment	trans cend ent
e lope ment	a part nient	de pend ent
im pru dent	re tire ment	in dul gent
in her ent	ac quire ment	re ful gent
ad her ent	im peach ment	cf ful gent
co her ent	en croach ment	e mul gent
at tend ant	con ceal ment	as strin gent
as cend ant	con geal ment	re string ent
de fend ant	at tain ment	e mer gent
in tes tines	de po nent	de ter gent
pro bos cis	op po nent	ab hor rent
el lip sis	com po nent	con cur rent
syn op sis	ad ja cent	con sist ent
com mand ment	in de cent	re solv ent
a mend ment	vice ge rent	de lin quent
bom bard ment	en roll ment	re cum bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

A deponent is one who makes oath to anything.

A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.

A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word.

Amercement is a penalty imposed, for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collective view of things.

Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

## No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST,  
WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE THIRD..

des' o late, <i>v.</i>	in ti mate, <i>v.</i>	ven er ate
ad vo cate, <i>v.</i>	es ti mate, <i>v.</i>	tem per ate
ven ti late	fas ci nate	op er ate
tit il late	or di nate	as per ate
scin til late	ful mi nate	des per ate.
per co late	nom i nate	it er ate
im mo late	ger mi nate	em i grate
spec u late	per son ate	trans mi grate
cal cu late	pas sion ate	as pi rate, <i>v.</i>
cir cu late	fort u nate	dec o rate
mod u late	dis si pate	per fo rate
reg u late	sep a rate, <i>v.</i>	cor po rate
un du late	cel e brate	pen e trate
em u late	des e crate	per pe trate
stim u late	con sc crate	ar bi trate
gran u late	ex e crate	ac cu rate
stip u late	ver ber ate	lam i nate
cop u late	ul cer ate	in du rate
pop u late	mod er ate, <i>v.</i>	sat u rate
con su late	ag gre gate	sus ci tate
sub li mate, <i>v.</i>	ver te brate	med i tate
an i mate, <i>v.</i>	gen er ate	im i tate
ir ri tate	sal i vate	sit u ate
hes i tate	cul ti vate	est u ate
grav i tate	eap ti vate	ex pi ate
am pu tate	ren o vate	dc vi ate
ex ca vate	in no vate	vi o late
ag gra vate	ad e quate	ru mi nate
grad u ate	fluct u ate	lu cu brate

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another. Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

## No. 112.—CXII.

### WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chil' blain	an nals	man ners	end less
vil lain	en trails	nip pers	zeal'ous
mort main	mit tens	scis sors	jeal'ous
plant ain	sum mons	car cass	pomp'ous
ver vain	for ceps	cut lass	won drous
eur tain	pinch ers	com pass	lep'rous
dol phin	glan ders	mat rass	mon strous
some times	jaun dice	mat tress	nerv'ous
tress es	snuf fers	ab sciss	tor ment
trap pings	stag gers	lar gess	vest ment
ser pent	solv ent	fag ot	red hot
tor rent	con vent	mag got	zeal ot
cur rent	fer ment	big ot	tap root
ab sent	sun burnt	spig ot	grass plot
pres ent	ab bot	in got	buck et
ad vent	tur bot	blood shot	bu gloss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abcess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, and adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

## No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

cal' o mel  
cit a del  
in fi del  
sen ti nel  
mack er el  
cock er el  
cod i cil  
dom i cile  
daf fo dil  
an ti pode  
rec om pense  
hol ly hock  
al ka li  
hem i stic  
au to graph  
par a graph  
ep i taph  
av e nue  
rev e nue  
ret i nue  
des pot ism  
par ox ysm  
mi ero cosm  
min i mum  
pend u lum  
max i mum  
tym pa num  
pel i can  
guar di an

al eo hol  
vit ri ol  
par a sol  
si ne cure  
ep i cure  
lig a ture  
sig na ture  
cur va ture  
for feit ure  
styg i an  
hort u lan  
hus band man  
gen tle man  
mus sul man  
al der man  
jour ney man  
bish op ric  
cler gy man  
coun try man  
vet er an  
al eo ran  
won der ful  
sor row ful  
an a gram  
ep i gram  
mon o gram  
di a gram  
u ni verse  
sea far ing

gar ni ture  
fur ni ture  
sep ul ture  
par a dise  
mer chan dise  
en ter prise  
hand ker chief  
sem i breve  
per i wig  
way far ing  
fu gi tive  
pu ni tive  
nu tri tive  
e go tism  
pro to col  
du pli cate  
re se ate  
fu mi gate  
me di ate, v.  
me di um  
o di um  
o pi um  
pre mi um  
spo li ate  
o pi ate  
o vert ure  
ju ry man  
pu ri tan  
phi lo mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown, but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

## No 114.—CXIV.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE BROAD SOUND OF *a* IN *all* OR *what*.

au thor	squan der	slaugh ter	wan der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	cau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pal try
faul ty	saw pit	saw yer	draw back
pau per	law suit	haw thorn	al most
squad ron	wa ter	scal lop	want ing
sau cer	dau gh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy, stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.

The skin of the Indian is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut-trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

**No. 115.—CXV.**

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mis' sive	sprink ling	gos ling
cap tive	twink ling	nurs ling
fes tive	shil ling	fat ling
cos tive	sap ling	bant ling
mag pie	strip ling	scant ling
some thing	+ dump ling	+ nest ling
stock ing	+ dar ling	her ring
mid dling	star ling	ob long
world ling	ster ling	head long
fur long	parch ment	plain tive
head ache	pleas ant	mo tive
tooth ache	peas ant	sport ive
heart ache	dis tant	hire ling
os trich	in stant	year ling
gal lant	con stant	day spring
dor mant	ex tant	tri umph
ten ant	sex tant	tri glyph
preg nant	lam bent	tru ant
rem nant	ac cent	ar dent
pen nant	ad vent	mas sive
rip pant	cres cent	pas sive
quad rant	ser aph	stat ue
ar rant	sta tive	stat ute
war rant	na tive	vir tue

**No. 116.—CXVI.**

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mo tion	pas sion	mer sion	suc tion
no tion	fac tion	ver sion	spen sion
lo tion	+ ac tion	+ ses sion	+ tor tion
po tion	frac tion	lec tion	mis sion
por tion	trac tion	dic tion	cap tion
na tion	men tion	fic tion	op tion
ra tion	pen sion	unc tion	flec tion
sta tion	ces sion	func tion	auc tion
man sion	ten sion	junc tion	cau tion

Lecture is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prem a cy	com pul so ry	pro lix i ty
the oc ra cy	ol fac to ry	un cer tain ty
de moc ra cy	re frac to ry	im mod est y
con spir a cy	re fec to ry	dis hon est y
ge og ra phy	di rec to ry	so lil o quy
bi og ra phy	con sis to ry	hu man i ty
cos mog ra phy	i dol a try	a men i ty
ste nog ra phy	ge om e try	se ren i ty
zo og ra phy	im men si ty	vi cin i ty
to pog ra phy	pro pen si ty	af fin i ty
ty pog ra phy	ver bos i ty	di vin i ty
hy drog ra phy	ad ver si ty	in dem ni ty
phi los o phy	di ver si ty	so lem ni ty
a cad e my	ne ces si ty	fra ter ni ty
e con o my	i den ti ty	e ter ni ty
a nat o my	con cav i ty	bar bar i ty
zo ot o my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
e piph a ny	lon gev i ty	dis par i ty
phi lan thro py	ac cliv i ty	ce leb ri ty
mis an thro py	na tiv i ty	a lac ri ty
pe riph er y	ac tiv i ty	sin cer i ty
ar til le ry	cap tiv i ty	co ler i ty
hy drop a thy	fes tiv i ty	te mer i ty
de liv er y	per plex i ty	in teg ri ty
dis cov er y	con vex i ty	dis til ler y



Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water-cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

## No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju rid i cal	ia nat i cism	ob liv i on
con viv i al	ex or di um	in cog ni to
di ag o nal	mil len ni um	co part ner ship
pen tag o nal	re pub li can	dis sim i lar
tra di tion al	me rid i an	ver nac u lar
in ten tion al	un nat u ral	o rac u lar
per pet u al	con ject u ral	or bic u lar
ha bit u al	cen trip e tal	par tic u lar
e ven tu al	con tin u al	ir reg u lar
un mer ci ful	ef fect u al	bi valv u lar
un pop u lar	a nal y sis	ex tem po re
tri an gu lar	de lir i ous	en tab la ture

pa rish i on er	in dus tri ous	dis com fit ure
di am e ter	il lus tri ous	pro con sul ship
ad min is ter	las civ i ous	dis con so late
em bas sa dor	ob liv i ous	a pos to late
pro gen i tor	a nom a lous	ob se qui ous
com pos i tor	e pit o mize	oc ca sion al
me trop o lis	a pos ta tize	pro por tion al
e phem e ris	im mor tal ize	heb dom a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND  
WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH.

as sim i late	con tam i nate
prog nos tic ate	dis sem i nate
per am bu late	re crim i nate
e jac u late	a bom i nate
im mac u late	pre dom i nate
ma tric u late	in tem per ate
ges tic u late	re gen er ate, <i>v.</i>
in oc u late	co op er ate
co ag u late	ex as per ate
de pop u late	com mis ser ate
con grat u late	in vet er ate
ca pit u late	re it er ate
ex pos tu late	ob lit er ate
a mal ga mate	e vac u ate
ex hil a rate	at ten u ate, <i>v.</i>
le git i mate, <i>v.</i>	ex ten u ate
ap prox i mate	in ad e quate
con cat e nate	ef fec t u ate
sub or di nate, <i>v.</i>	per pet u ate
o rig i nate	as sas sin ate
pro cras ti nate	in dic a tive
pre des ti nate, <i>v.</i>	pre rog a tive
com pas sion ate, <i>v.</i>	ir rel a tive
dis pas sion ate	ap pel la tive
af fec tion ate	con tem pla tive
un for tu nate	su per la tive

e man ci pate  
de lib er ate, *v.*  
in car cèr ate  
con fed er ate, *v.*  
con sid er ate  
pre pon der ate  
im mod er ate  
ac cel er ate

al ter na tive  
de clar a tive  
com par a tive  
im pèr a tive  
in dem ni fy  
per son i fy  
re stor a tive  
dis qual i fy

### No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE SECOND.

al lu vi on	sa lu bri ous	lux u ri ous
pe tro le um	im pe ri ous	vo lu mi nous
ce ru le an	mys te ri ous	o be di ent
le vi a than	la bo ri ous	ex pe di ent
li bra ri an	in glo ri ous	in gre di ent
a gra ri an	cen so ri ous	im mu ni ty
pre ca ri ous	vic to ri ous	com mu ni ty
vi ca ri ous	no to ri ous	im pu ni ty
ne fa ri ous	ux o ri ous	com pla cen cy
gre ga ri ous	in ju ri ous	in de cen cy
o va ri ous	pe nu ri ous	di plo ma cy
op pro bi ous	u su ri ous	trans par en cy

A library is a collection of books.

A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are precarious.

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

▲ covetous man is called penurious.

To escape from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

No. 121.—CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri al i ty	im pen e tra bil i ty
in di vis i bil i ty	in el i gi bil i ty
in di vid u al i ty	im mal le a bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty	per pen dic u lar i ty
in de struct i bil i ty	in com press i bil i ty
im per cep ti bil i ty	in de fen si bil i ty
ir re sist i bil i ty	val e tu di na ri an
in com bus ti bil i ty	an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tél li gi bil i ty	in com pre hen si bil i ty
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The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.  
The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.

The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

e' ther	thor ough	ath let ic
ja cinth	thir teen	me theg lin
the sis	thou sand	ca thar tic
ze nith	a the ism	a the ist ic
thick et	the o ry	the o ret ic al
thun der	the o rem	me thod ic al
this dle	hy a cinth	math e mat ics

thros tle	cath o lic	le vi a than
throt tle	ap o thegm	en thu si asm
thirs ty	thun der bolt	an tip a thy
thrif ty	ep i thet	a rith me tic
length wise	lab y rinth	an titb e sis
length y	leth ar gy	mis an thro py
threat en ing	pleth o ry	phi lan thro py
au thor	pleth o ric	can thar i des
au thor ize	sym pa thy	the oc ra cy
au thor i ty	am a ranth	the ol o gy
au thor i ta tive	am e thyst	the od o lite
meth od	ap a thy	ther mom e ter
an them	can the rus	ca thol i con
diph thong	math e sis	my thol o gy
eth ics	syn the sis	or thog ra phy
pan ther	pan the on	hy poth é sis
sab bath	c the re al	li thog ra phy
thim ble	can tha ris	li thot o my
Thurs day	ca the dral	a poth e ca
triph thong	u re thra	ap o the o sis
in thrall	au then tic	pol y the ism
a thwart	pa thet ic	bib li o the cal
be troth	syn thet ic	ich thy ol o gy
thir ty	a can thus	or ni thol o gy

**No. 123.—CXXIII.**WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR VOCAL SOUND.

ei' ther	neth er	broth er
nei ther	weth er	wor thy
hea then	prith ee	moth er
cloth ier	bur then	smoth er
rath er	south ern	oth er
fath om	teth er	with ers
gath er	thith er	be neath
hith er	with er	be queath
fur ther	lath er	with draw
breth ren	fa ther	an oth er

whith er	far thing	to geth er
wheth er	fur thest	un wor thy
leath er	poth er	there with al
feath er	broth el	nev er the less

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

### No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ac com' plish	ex tin guish	mo nient ous
es tab lish	re lin quish	por tent ous
em bel lish	ex cul pate	a bun dant
abol ish	con cen trate	re dun dant
re plen ish	re mon strance	dis cor dant
li min ish	il lus trate	tri um phant
ad mon ish	em broid er	as sail ant
re mon ish	Adjectives.	so no rous
us ton ish	e nor mous	a ce tous
lis tin guish	dis as trous	con ca vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

**No. 125.—CXXV.**

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter me di ate  
dis pro por tion ate  
cer e mo ni al  
mat ri mo ni al  
pat ri mo ni al  
an ti mo ni al  
tes ti mo ni al  
im ma te ri al  
mag is te ri al  
min is te ri al  
im me mo ri al  
sen a to ri al  
dic ta to ri al  
e qua to ri al  
in ar tic u late  
il le git i mate  
in de ter min ate  
con tra dic to ry  
val e dic to ry  
in tro duc to ry  
trig o nom e try  
a re om e try  
mis cel la ne ous  
sub ter ra ne ous  
suc ce da ne ous  
si mul ta ne ous  
in stan ta ne ous

e qui pon der ate  
par ti cip i al  
in di vid u al  
in ef fect u al  
in tel lect u al  
pu sil lan i mous  
dis in gen u ous  
in sig nif i cant  
e qui pon der ant  
cir cum am bi ent  
an ni ver sa ry  
par lia ment a ry  
tes ta ment a ry  
al i ment a ry  
sup ple ment a ry  
el e ment a ry  
sat is fac to ry  
hom o ge ne ous  
con tu me li ous  
ac ri mo ni ous  
par si mo ni ous  
del e te ri ous  
mer i to ri ous  
dis o be dient  
in ex pe di ent  
con ti nu i ty  
im pro pri e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel; young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang-outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

delve	flash	wish	range	blight
twelve	plash	gush	grange	plight
nerve	slash	hush	forge	sight
curve	mash	blush	baste	slight
elf	smash	crush	chaste	night
shelf	rash	frush	haste	wight
self	crash	tush	waste	right
pelf	trash	next	lute	tight
ash	flesh	text	flute	blowze
cash	mesh	twixt	mutc	frounce
dash	fresh	minx	brute	rounce
gash	dish	sphinx	fight	trounce
hash	fish	change	hight	chasm
lash	pish	mange	light	prism

MONOSYLLABLES, WITH *th* VOCAL.

the	thy	them	tithe	smooth
those	then	thence	lithe	soothe
this	thus	than	writhe	they
that	thou	blithe	scythe	there
thine	thee	hithe	though	their

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF *th*  
IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bath	baths	swath	swaths	mouth	mouths
lath	laths	cloth	cloths	wreath	wreaths
path	paths	moth	moths	sheath	sheaths

The number twelve forms a dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.



Cash is properly a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farm-house.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or water-melons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides it is the meanest of all low tricks to creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

## No. 127.—CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *h* IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE *w*; THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED *hwale*; THAT IS, *hooale*: *when*, IS *hwen*; THAT IS, *hooen*.

whale	whet	whiz	whip stock
wheat	which	where	whis per
wharf	whilk	whew	whis ky
what	whiff	wher' ry	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis tle
whecze	whim	whet stone	whith er
whee dle	whin	whif fle	whit low
whine	whip	whig gish	whit tle
while	whelm	whig gism	whirl
white	whelp	whim per	whirl pool
whi' ten	when	whin ny	whirl wind
white wash	whence	whin yard	whirl bat
whi tish	whisk	whip cord	whirl i gig
whi ting	whist	whip graft	wharf age
why	whit	whip saw	wharf in ger

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *w* IS SILENT.

<i>who</i>	<i>who ever</i>
<i>whom</i>	<i>who so ev er</i>
<i>whose</i>	<i>whom so cv er</i>
<i>whole</i>	<i>whole sale</i>
<i>whoop</i>	<i>whole some</i>

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.

The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

Wheels are the most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings. This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a pen-knife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whiskey has brought many a stout fellow to the whipping-post.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

## No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *x* PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF *gz*.

<i>ex act'</i>	<i>ex ag ger ate</i>	<i>ex or di um</i>
<i>ex alt</i>	<i>ex an ine</i>	<i>ex ot ic</i>
<i>ex empt</i>	<i>ex am ple</i>	<i>ex em plar</i>
<i>ex ert</i>	<i>ex an i mate</i>	<i>ex em plary</i>
<i>ex haust</i>	<i>ex as per ate</i>	<i>ex em pli fy</i>
<i>ex hort</i>	<i>ex ce u tive</i>	<i>ex emp tion</i>
<i>ex ile</i>	<i>ex ce u tor</i>	<i>ex on er ate</i>
<i>ex ist</i>	<i>ex ce u trix</i>	<i>ex or bi tance</i>
<i>ex ult</i>	<i>ex hib it</i>	<i>ex or bi tant</i>
<i>ex hale</i>	<i>ex is tence</i>	<i>ex u ber ant</i>

The word *exact* is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

"Take away your exactions from my people." Ez. 14.

To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.

We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.

It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.

We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.

Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.

Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.

An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.

The President of the Confederate States is the chief executive officer of the government.

Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.

Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.

The earth often produces exuberant crops.

Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

## No. 129.—CXXIX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *tian* AND *tion* ARE PRONOUNCED NEARLY *chun*.

bas' tion  
•Chris tian  
mix tion  
ques tion  
fus tian

ad us' tion  
con ges tion  
di ges tion  
ad mix tion  
com bus tion

in di ges' tion  
ex haus tion  
ex us tion  
sug ges tion  
in ges tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *i* IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND LIKE *y* CONSONANT; THUS *al ien* IS PRONOUNCED *al yen*, AND *cloth ier*, *cloth yer*.

al ien	sav ior	sen ior
court ier	pav ior	bilious
cloth ier	jun ior	bill ion
bill iards	val iant	com pan ion
cull ion	on ion	ras cal ion
mil ion	bull ion	do min ion
min ion	al ien ate	mo dill ion
min ious	bil ia ry	o pin ion
pill ion	brill ian cy	re bell ion
pin ion	brill iant ly	re bell ious
runn ion	mil ia ry	ci vil ian
scull ion	val iant ly	dis un ion
trill ion	val iant ness	be hav ior
trun nion	com mun ion	pe cul iar
brill iant	ver mil ion	in-taglio
fil ial	pa vil ion	se raylio
coll ier	pos till ion	fa mil iar ize
pann ier	fa mil iar	o pin ion ist
pon iard	bat tal ion	o pin ion a ted

### No. 130.—CXXX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES *sier* AND *zier* ARE PRONOUNCED *zher* OR *zhur*, *sion* ARE PRONOUNCED *zhun*, AND *sia* ARE PRONOUNCED *zha*.

bra sier	pro fu sion	il lu sion
glaz ier	a bra sion	in fu sion
graz ier	col lu sion	in va sion
ho sier	con clu sion	suf fu sion
o sier	con fu sion	dis sua sion
cro sier	cor ro sion	per sua sion
fu sion	ec ca sion	am bro sia
af fu sion	per va sion	am bro sial
co he sion	e lu sion	ob tru sion
ad he sion	dif fu sion	de tru sion
de lu sion	dis plo sion	in tru sion
e ro sion	ex plo sion	pro tru sion
e va sion	ef fu sion	ex tru sion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED *zhun*, OR THE VOWEL *i* MAY BE CONSIDERED AS LIQUID, LIKE *y*.

ab scis' ion	pro vis ion	in cis ion
col lis ion	re vis ion	mis pris ion
de cis ion	re scis ion	pre vis ion
de ris ion	con cis ion	e lys ian
e lis ion	ex cis ion	cir cum cis ion
pre cis ion	di vis ion	sub di vis ion

### No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH *c* BEFORE *h* HAS THE SOUND OF *k*.

Christ	chem ist	an cho ret
chyle	Christ mas	ar chi tect
scheme	Chris tian	arch i trave
ache	mas tich	arch e type
chasm	ech o	hep tar chy
chrism	chron ic	mach i nate
chord	sched ule	Chris ten dom
chyme	pas chal	brach i al
loch	cblo rite	lach ry mal
school	chol er	sac cha rine
choir	cno rist	syn chro nysm
cho rus	schol ar	mich ael mas
cho ral	mon arch	chor is ter
arch-ives	stom ach	chron i cle
cha os	an ar chy	or ches tra
a chor	chrys o lyte	och i my
e poch	char ac ter	pa tri arch
i chor	cat e chism	eu cha rist
o cher	pen ta teuch	chi me ra
tro chee	sep ul cher	pa ro chi al
an chor	tech nic al	cha me le on
chro mat ic	syn ec do che	the om a chy
me chan ic	mo narch ic al	mel an chol x
cha ot ic	bron chot o my	pa tri arch y
scho las tic	chro nol o gy	hi er arch y
ca chex y	ebi rog ra phy	ol i gar chy
cha lyb e atc	cho rog ra phy	cat e chet ic al
a nach ro nism	chro nom e ter	ich thy ol o gy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

## No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *g* HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND BEFORE *e*, *i* AND *y*.

gear	sog gy	stag ger	shrug ging
geese	gib ber	stag gers	rug ged
geld	gib boys	twig ged	tug ged
gift	gid dy	twig gen	tug ging
give	gig gle	twig gy	lug ged
gig	gig gling	wag ging	lug ging
gild	gig let	wag gish	mug gy
gimp	giz zard	au ger	fag ged
gird	gim let	bog gy	fag ging
girth	girl ish	fog gy	gag ged
ea ger	jag ged	clog ged	gag ging
mea ger	jag gy	clog ging	brag ged
gew gaw	leg ged	clog gy	brag ging
ti ger	leg gin	cog ged	bag ging
to ged	pig gin	cog ger	geld ing
big gin	quag gy	dog ged	gild ing
brag ger	rag ged	dog gish	gild ed
dag ger	trig ger	jog ged	gild er
crag gy	scrag ged	jog ging	swag ger
bug gy	scrag gy	jog ger	swag gy
rag ged	shag gy	nog gin	gird le

dig ger	shag ged	tar get	gird er
dig ging	slug gish	flog ged	be gin
rig ging	lug ger	flog ging	wag ged
rig ged	snag ged	gift ed	wag ger y
rig ger	snag gy	hug ged	log ger head
flag ging	sprig gy	hug ging	or gil lous
flag gy	sprig ged	shrug ged	to geth er

## No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *c* ACCENTED OR ENDING A SYLLABLE, HAS THE SOUND OF *s*, AND *g* THAT OF *j*.

mag' ic	tac'it	pac i fy
trag ic	ag i tate	pag i nal
ag ile	leg i ble	reg i cide
ac id	vig il ant	reg i men
dig it	reg i ment	reg is ter
fac ile	prec e dent	spec i fy
frag ile	prec i pice	mac er ate
frig id	rec i pe	māg is trate
rig id	dec i mal	mag is tra cy
plac id	dec i mate	trag e dy
sig il	lac er ate	vie i nage
veg e tate	par tic i pate	au then tic i ty
veg e ta ble	sim plic i ty	e las tic i ty
log ic	me dic i nal	du o dec i mo
proc ess	so lic i tude	in ca pac i tate
cog i tate	tri plic i ty	ab o rig i nal
proge ny	ver tic i ty	ec cen tric i ty
il lie it	rus tic i ty	mu ci lag i nous
im plic it	ex ag ger ate	mul ti plic i ty
e lie it	mor dac i ty	per spi cac i ty
ex plic it	nu gac i ty	per ti nac i ty
so lic it	o pac i ty	tac i turn i ty
im ag ine	ra pac i ty	mag is te ri al
au dac i ty	sa gac i ty	a troe i ty
ca pac i ty	bel lig er ent	fe roc i ty
fu gac i ty	o rig i nal	ve loc i ty
lo quac i ty	ar nūg er ous	rhi noc e ros
men dac i ty	ver tig i nous	rec i proc i ty
il leg i ble	re frig er ate	im ag i na tion

o rig i nate	rec i ta tion	ex ag ger a tion
so lic i tor	veg e ta tion	re frig er a tion
fe lic i ty	ag i ta tion	so lic i ta tion
mu nic i pal	cog i ta tion	fe lic i ta tion
an tic i pate	o le ag i nous	leg er de main

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH *ce*, *ci*, *ti* AND *si* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*.

Gre' cian	sub stan tiate	pro ca cious
gra cious	nup tial	ra pa cious
spa cious	par tial	sa ga cious
spe cious	es sen tial	se qua cious
spe cies	po ten tial	te na cious
so cial	pro vin cial	vex a tious
gen tian	pru den tial	vi va cious
ter tian	com mer cial	vo ra cious
con science	im par tial	ve ra cious
cap tious	sub stan tial	crus ta ceous
fac tious	con se quent ial	con ten tious
fic tious	con fi den tial	in fec tious
lus cious	pen i ten tial	sen ten tious
frac tious	prov i den tial	li cen tious
cau tious	rev e ren tial	in cau tious
con scious	e qui noc tial	con tu ma cious
as so ciate, <i>v</i> .	un sub stan tial	ef fi ca cious
con so ciate, <i>v</i> .	un es sen tial	os ten ta tious
dis so ciate	in flu en tial	per spi ca cious
e ma ciate, <i>v</i> .	pes ti len tial	per ti na cious
ex cru ciate	au da cious	con sci en tious
ex pa tiate	ca pa cious	pa tient
in gra tiate	fa cc tious	quo tient
ne go tiate	fal la cious	an cient
in sa tiate	a tro cious	tran sient
an nun ciate	fe ro cious	par tial i ty
li cen tiate	lo qua cious	im par tial i ty



## No. 135.—CXXXV.

WORDS IN WHICH *ci* AND *ti* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*, AND ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

pre" cious	am bi tious	at tri tion
spe cial	fac ti tious	nu tri tion
vi cious	fic ti tious	cog ni tion
vi tiate	pro pi tiate	ig ni tion
ad di tion	den ti tion	con di tion
am bi tious	fru i tion	in i tiate
aus pi cious	es pe cial	de fi cient
of fi cious	op ti cian	de li cious
ca pri cious	mo ni tion	dis cre tion
nu tri tious	mu ni tion	e di tion
de li cious	con tri tion	ef fi cient
fla gi tious	vo li tion	su per fi cial
fru i tion	ab o li tion	su per sti tion
ju di cial	ac qui si tion	sup po si tion
lo gi cian	ad mo ni tion	sur rep ti tious
ma gi cian	ad ven ti tious	mer e tri cious
ma li cious	am mu ni tion	av a ri cious
mi li tia	pre mo ni tion	in au spi cious
mu si cian	dis qui si tion	ben e fi cial
no vi tiate	in qui si tion	co a li tion
of fi ciate	rep e ti tion	com pe ti tion
of fi cious	in hi bi tion	com po si tion
pa tri cian	ex po si tion	def i ni tion
par ti tion	ap pa ri tion	dem o li tion
per di tion	ar ti fi cial	dep o si tion
per ni cious	ap po si tion	dis po si tion
pe ti tion	eb ul li tion	prac ti tion er
pro fi cient	er u di tion	a rith me ti cian
phy si cian	ex hi bi tion	ac a de mi cian
po si tion	im po si tion	ge om e tri cian
pro pi tious	op po si tion	in ju di cious
se di tion	prej u di cial	de fi cien cy
se di tious	pol i ti cian	ef fi cien cy
sol sti tial	prep o si tion	pro fi cien cy
suf fi cient	prop o si tion	ju di cia ry
sus pi cious	pro hi bi tion	un pro pi tious

## No. 136.—CXXXVI.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS ENDING IN *ic*, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE *al* ADDED AFTER *ic*, AS *comic*, *comical*; AND THE ADVERRS IN *ly* DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE *al*, AS IN *classically*. THE ACCENT IS ON THE SYLLABLE NEXT PRECEDING *ic*.

caus tic	clin ic	crit ic	eth ic
cen tric	com ic	eu bic	eth nic
clas sic	con ic	cyn ic	log ic
lyr ic	op tic	stat ic	trag ic
mag ic	<i>phthis</i> ic	sto ic	typ ic
mu sic	skep tic	styp tic	ru's tic
mys tic	spher ic	top ic	graph ic,

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION *al* FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED *ly* TO FORM THE ADVERB. AS, *agrestic* *agrestical*, *agrestically*.

ab bat ic	ge ner ic	pla ton ic
a cron ic	gym nas tic	<i>pneu</i> mat ic
a gres tic	har mon ic	po lem ic
al chem ic	he bra ic	prag mat ic
as cet ic	her met ic	pro lif ic
ath let ic	hys ter ic	pro phet ic
au then tic	i den tic	<i>rhap</i> sod ic
bar bar ic	in trin sic	ro man tic
bo tan ic	la con ic	ru bif ic
ca thar tic	lu cif ic	sa tir ic
clas sif ic	lu erif ic	<i>schis</i> mat ic
cōs met ic	mag net ic	scho las tic
di dac tic	mag nif ic	scor bu tic
do mes tic	ma jes tic	so phis tic
dog mat ic	me chan ic	sper mat ic
dra mat ic	mo nas tic	sta lac tic
dru id ic	mor bif ic	stig mat ic
dys pep tic	nu mer ic	sým met ric
ec cen tric	ob stet ric	syn od ic
ec lec tic	or gan ic	ter rif ic

ec stat ic	os sif ic	the ist ic
e lec tric	pa cif ic	ty ran nic
em pir ic	pa thet ic	vi vif ic
-er rat ic	X pe dant ic	+ e las tic
fa nat ic	phleg mat ic	bom bas tic
fo ren sic	phre net ic	sta tis tic

## WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ac a dem ic	dol o rif ic	par a lyt ic
al chem ist ic	em blem at ic	par a phrast ic
al pha bet ic	en er get ic	par a sit ic
ap o plec tic	e nig mat ic	par en thet ic
an a log ic	ep i lep tic	par a bol ic
an a lyt ic	ep i dem ic	path o log ic
an a tom ic	ep i sod ic	pe ri od ic
ap os tol ic	er e mit ic	phil o log ic
ar ith met ic	eu cha rist ic	phil o soph ic
as tro log ic	ex e get ic	phil an throp ic
as tro nom ic	frig or if ic	phar i sa ic
a the ist ic	ge o log ic	prob lem at ic
at mos pher ic	ge o met ric	pu ri tan ic
bar o met ric	hem is pher ic	pyr a mid ic
be a tif ic	his tri on ic	pyr o tech nic
bi o graph ic	hyp o crit ic	sci en tif ic
cab a lis tic	hy per bol ic	syc o phant ic
cal vin ist ic	hy po stat ic	syl lo gist ic
cas u ist ic	hy po thet ic	sym pa thet ic
cat e chet ic	id i ot ic	+ sys tem at ic
cat e gor ic	in e las tic	tal is man ic
chro no log ic	jac o bin ic	the o log ic
col or if ic	lap i dif ic	the o crat ic
cos mo graph ic	math e mat ic	the o ret ic
dem o crat ic	met a phor ic	to po graph ic
di a bol ic	met a phys ic	ty po graph ic
di a lec tic	myth o log ic	zo o graph ic
dip lo mat ic	ne o ter ic	zo o log ic
di a met ric	or tho graph ic	un pre lat ic
di u ret ic	pan the ist ic	ge o cen tric

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti scor bu tie	gen e a log ic
ar is to crat ic	lex i co graph ic
char ac ter is tic	mon o syl lab ic
ec cle si as tic	or ni tho log ic
en thu si as tic	os te o log ic
en to mo log ic	phys i o log ic
ep i gram mat ic	ich thy o log ic

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

bi quad rat ic	gal lic	plas tic
cath o lic	goth ic	pub lic
ce phal ic	hym nic	pu nic
cha ot ic	i tal ic	re pub lic
con cen tric	me dal lic	tac tic
e le gi ac	me te or ic	arc tic
ee stat ic	mc tal lic	pep tic
ep ic	o lym pic	fus tic
ex ot ic	par e gor ic	eys tic

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN *al*.

bib li cal	il log ic al	com ic al
ca non ic al	in im ic al	met ri cal
chi mer i cal	me thod i cal	phys ic al
cler ic al	far ci cal	prac ti cal
cos mi cal	med i cal	rad i cal
cor ti cal	trop ic al	ver ti cal
do min i cal	top ic al	vor ti cal
fin i cal	drop si cal	whim si cal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

ap o stroph ic	pleth o ric	tal mud ic
bis muth ic	splen et ic	the o ric
chol er ic	su ber ic	tur mer ic
lu na tic	sul phu ric	ve met ic

WORDS ENDING IN *an*, *en*, OR *on*, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

art i san	her is son	jet ti son
ben i son	gar ri son	or i son
ca par i son	eit i zen	par ti san
com par i son	den i zen	u ni son
cour te san	am a zon	ven i son

WORDS ENDING IN *ism*, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo nas ti' cism	per i pa tet i cism
ne ol o gism	pro vin cial ism
at ti cism	an gli cism
goth i cism	van dal ism
pa ral o gism	gal li cism
A mer i can ism	ped a gog ism
ep i cu rism	pu ri tan ism
Jes u it ism	Pres by te ri an ism
lib er tin ism	par a sit ism
ma te ri al ism	par al lel ism
mon o the ism	sa bi an ism
nat u ral ism	hu lo the ism
pa tri ot ism	fa vor it ism
pol y the ism	so cin i an ism
pros e lyt ism	pa rach ro nism
phar i sa ism	re pub lic an ism
Prot est ant ism	sec ta ri an ism
prop a gand ism	schol as ti cism

## No. 137.—CXXXVII.

WORDS ENDING IN *ize*, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

au thor ize	sys tem ize	bar bar ize
bas tard ize	meth od ize	bot a nize
civ il ize	jour nal ize	das tard ize
can on ize	bru tal ize	det o nize
le gal ize	col o nize	dog ma tize
mor al ize	en er gize	dram a tize
dram a tize	e qual ize	fer til ize
em pha size	gar ga rize	gen til ize
gal van ize	hu man ize	i dol ize
her bo rize	Ju da ize	mel o dize
mag net ize	or gan ize	ox yd ize
mod ern ize	pat ron ize	po lar ize
ag o nize	sat ir ize	re al ize
pul ver ize	tan tal ize	the o rize
ster il ize	tar tar ize	tran quil ize
sub sid ize	vo cal ize	tem po rize
tyr an nize	cau ter ize	Ro man ize

## No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT ON THEIR PRIMITIVES.

al' co hol ize	lib er al ize	prod i gal ize
al le go rize	ma te ri al ize	pros e lyt ize
a nath e ma tize	me mo ri al ize	pu ri tan ize
an i mal ize	min er al ize	pro verb i al ize
e pis to lize	mo nop o lize	re pub lic an ize
bes ti al ize	hy dro gen ize	sanct u a rize
car di nal ize	nat u ral ize	sec u lar ize
e nig ma tize	me te or ize	sen su al ize
char ac ter ize	ox y gen ize	spir it u al ize
cit i zen ize	par tic u lar ize	syc o phant ize
e the re al ize	pan e gyr ize	vit ri ol ize
gel a tin ize	pe cu liar ize	vol a til ize
gen er al ize	pop u lar ize	chev er il ize

## No. 139.—CXXXIX.

THE COMBINATION OF LETTERS *ng*, HAS TWO SOUNDS, THE OPEN, AS IN *sing*, *singer*, *long*; AND THE CLOSE, AS IN *finger*, *linger*, *longer*.

IN THIS WORK, THE OPEN SOUND OF *ng* IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES, IS MARKED WITH A SINGLE ACCENT, AND THE CLOSE SOUND WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE OPEN SOUND.

among'	hang er	sing ing	strung
baug	hang man	song	string ing
bring	hang ings	sung	strong
bring ing	hung	slang	strong ly
bung	king	sling	swing
elang	ling	sling er	swing er
eling	long	slung	swing ing
eling ing	lungs	spring	swung
clung	pang	sprang	tang
dung	prong	spring er	thing
fang	rang	spring ing	thong
fling	ring	sting	tongue
fling er	ring ing	sting er	twang

fling ing	ring let	sting ing	wang
flung	rung	stung	wring
gang	sang	string	wring er
hang	sing	string ed	wring ing
hang ed	sing er	string er	wrong

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SOUND OF *ng* IS CLOSE, AND IS MARKED  
WITH A DOUBLE ACCENT.

an" ger	clan gor	jan gler
an gry	con go	jan gling
an gle	dan gle	jan gle
an gler	din gle	lan guid
an gli can	fan gle	lan guish
an gli cism	fin ger	lon ger
an gli cize	fun gus	lon gest
an guish	hun ger	man gle
an gu lar	hun gry	man gler
bran gle	in gle	man go
bun gle	jan gle	min gle
mon ger	stron gest	e lon gate
mon grel	tan gle	e ryn go
sprin gle	tin gle	sy rin ga
stron ger	wran gle	stran gu ry

### No. 140.—CXL.

The pronunciation of the words in the following table is marked in different ways by writers on orthoepy.

1. Natshure, jointshure, etc., with *u* long. This is a false notation; the words neither in England nor in the Confederate States being ever pronounced with *u* long.
2. Natshur, jointshur, etc., with *u* short. This pronunciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.
3. Nateyur, jointyur. This pronunciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of *y* to *u* short, is at present fashionable among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.

capt' ure	nat ure	sculpt ure
cinct ure	nurt' ure	stat ure
feat ure	past ure	strict ure
fut ure	punct ure	struct ure
joint ure	pict ure	sut ure
junct ure	post ure	text ure
lect ure	rapt ure	tinct ure
mixt ure	rupt ure	tort ure
moist ure	Script ure	vest ure

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does a fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain; anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy. To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the State's prison.

Anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

## No. 141.—CXLI.

*g* AND *k* BEFORE *n* ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnar	knave	knock er
gnarl	knave	knoll
gnash	knave	knot
gnat	knave	knot grass
gnaw	knave	knot ted
gnomon	knave	knot ty
gnostics	knife	knot ti ly



gnos ti cism	、 knight	knot ti ness
knab	knight er rant	knot less
knack	knight hood	knout
knag	knight ly	know
knag gy	knit	know a ble
knap	knit ter	know er
knap sack	kuit ting	know ing
knap weed	knob	know ing ly
knur	knob bed	knowl edge
knave	knob by	knuck le
knav er y	knock	knurl

It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

The original signification of knave was a boy; but the word now signifies a dishonest person.

A knout is an instrument of punishment, consisting of a narrow strap of leather which inflicts severe torture.

### No. 142.—CXLII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *ch* HAVE THE SOUND OF *sh*, AND IN MOST OF THEM *i* HAS THE SOUND OF *e* LONG.

chaise	cap u chin	cav a lier
cha made	mag a zine	cor de lier
cham paign	sub ma rine	man da rin
chi cane	trans ma rine	cash ier
chev a lier	bom ba sin	ma rine
chiv al ry	brig a dier	der nier
chan de lier	can non ier	po lice
che mise	cap a pie	fas cine
chan cre	car bin ier	fron tier

### No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL *a* OF THE DIGRAPH *ea* HAS NO SOUND, AND *e* IS SHORT. THUS, *bread*, *earth*, *tread*, ARE PRONOUNCED *bred*, *erth*, *tred*. IT IS VERY DESIRABLE THAT THIS USELESS AND PERPLEXING LETTER *a* SHOULD BE REJECTED. ITS LOSS WOULD DO NO HARM, BUT MUCH GOOD.

bread	sweat	ear ly	jeal ous
dead	search	earn est	jeal ous y
head	health	re search	zeal ous
tread	wealth	clean ly	zeal ous ly

dread	stealth	heav en	zeal ot
stead	cleause	leav en	pleas ant
thread	earl	heav y	peas ant
spread	pearl	read y	pleas ure
breast	earn	health y	meas ure
breadth	learn	wealth y	treas ure
breath	yearn	feath er	treach er y
earth	meant	leath er	en deav or
dearth	dreamt	leath ern	re hearse
threat	realn	tread le	threat en

## No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING *g* IS SILENT.

*P.* stands for *past tense*; *PER.* for *participle of the present tense*.

VERBS.	P. PER.	AGENT.	VERBS.	P. PER.	AGENT.
sign	ed	ing er	re sign	ed	ing er
as sign	ed	ing er	im pugn	ed	ing er
con sign	ed	ing er	op pugn	ed	ing er
de sign	ed	ing er	im pregn	ed	ing
ma lign	ed	ing er	coun ter sign	ed	ing

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

con dign	in dign	for eign	en sign
be nign	ma lign	sov e reign	en sign ey

IN THE FOLLOWING THE SOUND OF *g* IS RESUMED.

as sig na tion	in dig ni ty	im preg na ble
des ig na tion	in dig nant	op pug nan ey
res ig na tion	dig ni ty	re pug nant
be nig nant	dig ni fy	re pug nan ey
be nig ni ty	preg nant	sig ni fy
ma lig ni ty	preg nan cy	sig ni fi ca tion
ma lig nant	im preg nate	sig nif i cant

## No. 145.—CXLV.

WORDS IN WHICH *e*, *i*, AND *o*, BEFORE *n*, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH *v* ANNEXED, ARE, OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING *ed* FOR THE PAST TIME, AND *ing* FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

ba' con	bra zen	bid den
bea con	bro ken	box en
breech en	black en	bound en
ba sin	bat ten	but ton
beat en	beek on	broad en

**No. 146.—CXLVI.****THE DOG.**

This dog is a mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch dog. He has a large head and pendant ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.

**THE STAG.**

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.

**THE SQUIRREL.**

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The grey and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

**FABLE I.****OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.**

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young sauce-box told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

**MORAL.**

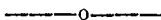
*If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.*

FABLE II.

THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK-PAIL.

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good price; so that by May-day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.



FABLE III.

THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the high road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably resumed their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation, to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason but his being found in bad company.

## FABLE IV

## THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is *your* bull that has gored one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case; I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And *if*!" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

—————o—————

"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?" "Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour?" "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

## No. 147.—CXLVII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Air, the fluid.	dust, fine powder.
are, plural of <i>am</i> .	e lie it, to call forth.
ac cept, to take.	il lie it, unlawful.
ex cept, to take out.	earn, to deserve.
af fect, to impress.	urn, a vessel.
ef fect, what is produced.	im merge, to plunge.
ac cede, to agree.	e merge, to come forth.
ex ceed, to surpass.	fat, fleshy.
a cre, a piece of land.	vat, a tub or cistern.
a chor, a scald head.	gest ure, motion.
ac cess, approach.	jest er, one who jests.
ex cess, superfluity.	harsh, rough.
al lu sion, hint, reference.	hash, minced meat.
il lu sion, deception.	i dle, not employed.
e lu sion, evasion	i dol, an image
acts, deeds,	im pos tor, a deceiver.
ax, a utensil for cutting.	im post ure, deception.
as say, trial of metals.	naugh ty, bad.
es say, attempt, a writing.	knot ty, full of knots.
af fu sion, a pouring on.	in gen u ous, frank.
ef fu sion, a pouring out.	in ge ni cus, skillful.
al low ed, admitted, granted.	morse, the sea horse.
a loud, with a great voice.	moss, of a tree
er rand, a message.	line, extension in length.
er rant, wandering	loin, part of an animal.
ad di tion, something added.	loom, a frame for weaving.
e di tion, publication.	loam, a soft, loose earth.
bal lad, a song.	med al, an ancient coin
bal let, a dance.	med dle to interpose.
bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.	pint, half a quart.
creak, to make a noise.	point, a sharp end.
creek, a cove or stream.	rad ish, a root.
clothes, garments.	red dish, somewhat red.
close, conclusion.	since, at a later period.
con sort, husband or wife.	sense, faculty of perceiving.
con cert, harmony.	ten or, course continued.
de scent, a falling, a slope.	ten ure, a holding.
dis sent, a differing.	tal ents, ability.
de cease, death.	tal ons, claws
dis ease, sickness.	val ley, low land.
do st, 2d per. of <i>do</i> .	val ue, worth.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month.	in va lid, one not in health.
au gust, grand.	in val id, not firm or binding.
bow, to bend.	low er, to be dark.
bow, for shooting arrows.	low er, not so high.
bass, a tree, a fish.	live, to be or dwell.
bass, lowest part in music.	live, having life.
con jure, to entreat.	mow, a pile of hay.
con jure, to use magic art.	mow, to cut with a scythe.
dove, past tense of <i>dive</i> .	read, to utter printed words.
dove, a pigeon.	read [red], past tense of <i>read</i> .
gal lant, brave, gay.	re pent, creeping.
gal lant, a gay fellow.	re pent, to feel sorrow.
gill, the fourth of a pint	rec ol lect, to call to mind.
gill, part of a fish.	re col lect, to collect again.
hin der, to stop.	re form, to amend.
hind er, further behind.	re form, to make anew.

recre ate, to refresh.  
 recre ate, to create a new.  
   slough, a place of mud.  
   slough, [sluff.] a cast skin.  
 tar ry, like tar.

tar ry, to delay.  
   tears, waters of the eyes.  
   tears, [he] rends.  
 wind, air in motion.  
 wind, to turn or twist. 風

## WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

ail, to be in trouble.  
 ale, malt liquor.  
   air, the atmosphere.  
   heir, one who inherits.  
 all, the whole.  
 awl, an instrument.  
   al tar, a place for offerings.  
   al ter, to change.  
 ant, a little insect.  
 aunt, a sister to a parent.  
   ark, a vessel.  
   arc, part of a circle.  
 as cent, steepness.  
 as sent, agreement.  
   au ger, a tool.  
   au gur, one who foretells.  
 bail, surety.  
 bale, a pack of goods.  
   ball, a sphere.  
   bawl, to cry aloud.  
 base, low, vile.  
 bass, or base, in music.  
   beer, a liquor.  
   hier, to carry dead bodies.  
 bin, a box.  
 been, participle of be.  
   ber ry, a little fruit.  
   bu ry, to inter.  
 beat, to strike.  
 beet, a root.  
   blew, did blow.  
   blue, a dark color.  
 boar, a male swine.  
 bore, to make a hole.  
   bow, to bend the body.  
   bough, a branch.  
 bell, to ring.  
 belle, a fine lady.  
   beau, a gay gentleman.  
   bow, to shoot with.  
 bread, a kind of food.  
 bred, educated.  
   bur row, for rabbits.  
   bur rough, an incorporated town.  
 by, near at hand.  
 buy, to purchase.  
 bye, a dwelling.  
   bay, an inlet of water.  
   bey, a Turkish governor.  
 be, to exist.  
 bee, an insect.  
   beach, sea-shore.  
   beech, a tree.  
 boll, a pod of plants.  
 bowl, an earthen vessel.  
 bole, a kind of clay.  
   but, a conjunction.  
   butt, two hogsheds.

brake, a weed.  
 break, to part asunder.  
   Cain, a man's name.  
   cane, a shrub or staff.  
 call, to cry out, or name.  
 caul, a net inclosing the bowels.  
 can non, a large gun.  
 can on, a law of the church.  
   ces sion, a grant.  
   ses sion, the sitting of a court.  
 can vas, coarse cloth.  
 can vass, to examine.  
   cell, to make a ceiling.  
   seal, to fasten a letter.  
 seal ing, setting a seal.  
 ceil ing, of a room.  
   cens er, an incense pan.  
   cen sor, a critic.  
 course, way, direction.  
 co arse, not fine.  
 cote, a sheep-fold.  
 coat, a garment.  
   core, the heart.  
   corps, a body of soldiers.  
 cell, a hut.  
 sell, to dispose of.  
   cen tu ry, a hundred years.  
   cen tau ry, a plant.  
 chol er, wrath.  
 col lar, for the neck.  
   cord, a small rope.  
   chord, a line.  
 cite, to summons.  
 site, situation.  
 sight, the sense of seeing.  
   chron i cal, of long continuance.  
   chron i cle, a history.  
 com ple ment, a full number.  
 com pli ment, act of politeness.  
   cous in, a relation.  
   coz en, to cheat.  
 cur rant, a berry.  
 cur rent, a stream.  
   cask, a vessel for liquors.  
   casque, a helmet.  
 ce dar, a kind of wood.  
 ce der, one who cedes.  
 cedc, to give up.  
   seed, fruit, offspring.  
 cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.  
 sent, ordered away.  
 scent, a smell.  
   cel lar, the lowest room.  
   sell er, one who sells.  
 clime, a region.  
 climb, to ascend.  
 coun cil, an assembly.  
 coun sel, advice.

- sym bol, a type.  
 cym bal, a musical instrument  
 col or, hue.  
   cul ler, one who selects.  
 dam, to stop water.  
 dam n, to condemn.  
   dew, falling vapors.  
   due, owing.  
 deer, a wild animal.  
 dear, costly.  
   die, to expire.  
   dye, to color.  
 doe, a female deer.  
 dough, bread not baked  
   fane, a temple.  
   feign, to dissemble.  
 dire, horrid.  
 dy er, one who colors.  
   dun, to urge for money.  
   dun, a brown color.  
   done, performed.  
 dram, a drink of spirits.  
 drachm, a small weight.  
   e lis ion, the act of cutting off.  
   e lys ian, a place of joy.  
 ere, before time.  
 ear, the organ of hearing.  
   you, second person.  
   yew, a tree.  
   ewe, a female sheep.  
 fair, handsome.  
 fare, customary duty.  
   feat, an exploit.  
   feet, plural of foot.  
 freeze, to congeal.  
 frieze, in a building.  
   hie, to hasten.  
   high, elevated, lofty.  
 flea, an insect.  
 flee, to run away.  
   flour, of rye or wheat.  
   flow er, a blossom.  
 forth, abroad.  
 fourth, in number.  
   foul, filthy.  
   fowl, a bird.  
 gilt, with gold.  
 guilt, crime.  
   grate, iron bars.  
   great, large.  
 grown, increased.  
 groan, an expression of pain.  
   hail, to call, or frozen rain.  
   hale, healthy.  
 hart, a beast.  
 heart, the seat of life.  
   hare, an animal.  
   hair, the fur of animals.  
 here, in this place.  
 hear, to hearken.  
   hew, to cut.  
   hue, color  
 him, objective of he.  
 hymn, a sacred song.  
   hire, wages.  
   high er, more high.  
 heel, the hinder part of the foot.  
 heal, to cure.  
   haul, to drag.  
   hall, a large room.  
 I, myself.  
 eye, organ of sight.  
   isle, an island.  
   aisle, of a church.  
 in, within.  
 inn, a tavern.  
   in dite, to compose.  
   in dict, to prosecute.  
 kill, to slay.  
 kiln, for burning bricks  
   knop, a protuberance.  
   nap, a short sleep.  
 knave, a rogue.  
   nave, of a wheel.  
   knead, to work dough.  
   need, necessity.  
 kneel, to bend the knee.  
 Neal, to heat.  
   knew, did know.  
   new, fresh, not old.  
 know, to understand.  
 no, not.  
   knight, a title.  
   night, darkness,  
 knot, a tie.  
 not, no, denying.  
   lade, to fill, to dip.  
   laid, placed.  
 lain, did lie.  
 lane, a narrow street.  
   leek, a root.  
   leak, to run out.  
 less on, a reading.  
 less en, to diminish.  
   li ar, one who tells lies.  
   li er, one who lies in wait.  
   lyre, a harp.  
 led, did lead.  
 lead, a heavy metal.  
   lie, an untruth.  
   lye, water drained through ashes.  
 lo, behold.  
 low, humble.  
   lac, a gum.  
   lack, want.  
 lea, an inclosed field.  
 lee, opposite the wind.  
   leaf, of a plant.  
   lief, willingly.  
 lone, solitary.  
 loan, that is lent.  
   lore, learning.  
   low er, more low.  
 lock, a catch to a door.  
 loch, a lake.  
   main, ocean, the chief.  
   mane, of a horse.  
 made, finished.  
 maid, an unmarried woman.  
   male, the he kind.  
   mail, armor, or the bag of letters.  
 man uer, mode of action.



- man or, lands of a lord.  
 meet, to come together.  
 meat, flesh, food.  
 mete, measure.  
 mien, countenance.  
 mean, low, humble  
 mewl, to cry.  
 mule, a beast.  
 mi ner, one who works in a mine.  
 min or, less, or one under age.  
 moan, to grieve.  
 mown, cut down.  
 moat, a ditch.  
 mote, a speck.  
 more, a greater portion.  
 mow er, one who mows.  
 mite, an insect.  
 might, strength.  
 met al, gold, silver, &c.  
 met tle, briskness.  
 nit, egg of an insect.  
 knit, to join with needles.  
 nay, no.  
 neigh, as a horse.  
 net, a woven snare.  
 nett, or net, clear of charges.  
 ought, anything.  
 ought, bound.  
 oar, a paddle.  
 ore, of metal.  
 one, a single thing.  
 won, did win.  
 oh, alas.  
 owe, to be indebted.  
 our, belonging to us.  
 hour, sixty minutes.  
 plum, a fruit.  
 plumb, a lead line.  
 pale, without color.  
 pail, a vessel.  
 pain, distress.  
 pane, a square of glass.  
 pal ate, part of the mouth.  
 pal let, a painter's board, a bed.  
 pleas, pleadings.  
 please, to give pleasure.  
 pote, a long stick.  
 poll, the head.  
 peel, to pare off the rind.  
 pearl, sounds.  
 pair, a couple.  
 pare, to cut off the rind.  
 pear, a fruit.  
 plain, even, or level.  
 plane, to make smooth.  
 pray, to implore.  
 prey, a booty, plunder.  
 prin ci pal, chief.  
 prin ci ple, rule of action.  
 proph et, a foreteller.  
 prof it, advantage.  
 peace, quietude.  
 piece, a part.  
 pan el, a square in a door.  
 pan nel, a kind of saddle.  
 raise, to lift.  
 raze, to demolish.  
 rain, water falling from the clouds.  
 reign, to rule.  
 rap, to strike.  
 wrap, to fold together.  
 read, to peruse.  
 reed, a plant.  
 red, a color.  
 read; did read.  
 reek, to emit steam.  
 wreak, to revenge.  
 rest, to take ease.  
 wrest, to take by force.  
 rice, a sort of grain.  
 rise, source, beginning.  
 rye, a sort of grain.  
 wry, crooked.  
 ring, to sound. a circle.  
 wring, to twist.  
 rite, ceremony.  
 right, just.  
 write, to make letters with a pen.  
 wright, a workman.  
 rode, did ride.  
 road, the highway.  
 rear, to raise.  
 rear, the hind part.  
 rig ger, one who rigs vessels.  
 rig or, severity.  
 rout, a confused quarrel.  
 route, rout, a way or course.  
 rough, not smooth.  
 ruff, a neck-cloth.  
 rote, repetition of words.  
 wrote, did write.  
 roe, a female deer.  
 row, a rank.  
 roar, to sound loudly.  
 row er, one who rows.  
 rab bet, to join.  
 rab bit, a quadruped.  
 sail, the canvas of a ship.  
 sale, the act of selling.  
 sea, a large body of water.  
 see, to behold.  
 sa ver, one who saves.  
 sa vor, taste or odor.  
 seen, beheld.  
 scene, part of a play.  
 seine, a fish net.  
 sen ior, older.  
 seign ior, a Turkish king.  
 seam, where the edges join.  
 seem, to appear.  
 shear, to cut with shears.  
 sheer, clear, unmixed.  
 sent, ordered away.  
 scent, smell.  
 shore, sea coast.  
 shore, a prop.  
 so, in such a manner.  
 sow, to scatter seed.  
 sum, the whole.  
 some, a part.  
 sun, the fountain of light.  
 son, a male child.

stare, to gaze.  
 stair, a step  
 steel, hard metal.  
 steal, to take by theft.  
 suc cor, help.  
 suck er, a young twig.  
 sleight, dexterity.  
 slight, to despise.  
 sole, of the foot.  
 soul, the spirit.  
 slay, to kill.  
 sley, a weaver's reed.  
 sleigh, a carriage on runners.  
 sloe, a fruit.  
 slow, not swift.  
 stake, a post.  
 steak, a slice of meat.  
 stile, steps over a fence.  
 style, fashion, diction.  
 tacks, small nails.  
 tax, a rate, tribute.  
 throw, to cast away.  
 throe, pain of travail.  
 tear, to rend.  
 tare, a weed, allowance of weight.  
 tear, water from the eyes.  
 tier, a row.  
 team, of cattle.  
 teem, to produce.  
 tide, flux of the sea.  
 tied, fastened.

their, belonging to them.  
 there, in this place.  
 the, the definite adjective.  
 thee, objective case of thou.  
 too, likewise.  
 two, twice one.  
 tow, to drag.  
 toe, extremity of the foot.  
 vail, a covering.  
 vale, a valley.  
 vial, a little bottle.  
 viol, a fiddle.  
 vein, for the blood.  
 vane, to show which way the wind  
 blows.  
 vice, sin.  
 vise, a screw.  
 wait, to tarry.  
 weight, heaviness.  
 wear, to carry, as clothes.  
 ware, merchandize.  
 waste, to spread.  
 waist, a part of the body.  
 way, road, course.  
 weigh, to find the weight.  
 week, seven days.  
 weak, not strong.  
 wood, timber.  
 would, past time of *will*.  
 weath er, state of the air.  
 weth er, a sheep.

What ails the child?

Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The awl is a tool made use of by shoemakers and harness-makers.

All quadrupeds which walk and do not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is heir to the crown of England.

We breathe air.

The moon alters its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an altar of stone.

Cruel horsemen beat their horses.

The farmer when he plants seeds, buries them in the ground.

Wheat is a better grain than rye.

One who lays a wager is a bettor.

The wind blew. The color of the sky is blue.

A father's or mother's sister is an aunt.

The little ants make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an auger.

An augur fortells.

Boys love to play ball. Children bawl for trifles.

Bears live in the woods. An oak bears acorns.

We bear evils. Trees bare of leaves.

Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the beach.

A wild boar is a savage beast.

Some people make molasses from beets.

A fine bean wears fine clothes.

A rainbow is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer is an excellent drink for the table.

A bier is a handbarrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great bell in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.

The belles and the beaux are fond of fine shows.

Black berries and raspberries grow on briars.

Cousumptive people are afflicted with bad coughs.

Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are canons.

Farmers are sellers of apples and cider, which fill our cellars.

A liar is not believed.

The lyre is a musical instrument.

Galileo made the telescope.

Virginia was a handsome maid.

The Missouri is the main branch of the Mississippi.

A horse's mane grows on his neck.

The male bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.

The mail is opened at the post-office. Children should imitate the manners of polite people.

The farms of the English nobility are called manors.

Miners bore holes in rocks, and hurst them with powder.

The boll of plants is a seed vessel.

The turner makes bowls.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper bolts.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called holts.

The breech of a gun is its butt or cluh end. A ram butts with its head, and we import butts of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds. We break flax and hemp in dressing.

Well bred people do not always eat wheat bread.

A hutt contains two hogsheads: but a harrel, 30 or 32 gallons.

We judge of people's motives by their actions.

We cannot buy a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with calenders.

Almanac makers publish new calendars every year.

Sails are made of canvas. Inspectors canvass votes.

The legislature of a State holds its sessions in the State capitol.

Since the cession of Florida by the Spaniards, the South has consummated secession from the old Federal Union.

We call the membrane that covers the bowels a caul.

Live fish are kept in the water near our fish markets, in caufs.

Shoes are sold by pairs.

People pare apples to make pies.

Pears are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his palate can not speak plainly.

The fine painter holds his pallet in his hand.

The child sleeps on a pallet.

The comma is the shortest pause in reading.

Bears seize their prey with their paws. Good people love to live in peace.

Our largest piece of silver coin is a dollar.

The peak of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.

The Jews had a pique or ill will against the Samaritans.

On the fourth of July, the bells ring a loud peal.

The farmer peels the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of Peers and the House of Commons.

Our vessels lie near the piers in our harbor.

The carpenter planes boards with his plane.

A mite is an insect of little might.

Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.

Lying is a mean practice.

We mean to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers meet at the Battery.

Salt will preserve meat.

Miners work in mines.

Minors are not allowed to vote.

David moaned the loss of Absalom.

When grass is mown and dried we call it hay.

Forts are surrounded by a moat.

Mote is an atom.

A brigade of soldiers is more than a regiment.

Mowers mow grass.

Brass is a compound metal.

A lively horse is a horse of mettle.

Fishes are caught in a net.

Clear profits are called net gain.

Boats are rowed with oars.

Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird flew over the house.

The smoke ascends in the flue.

Gums ooze through the pores of wood.

The tanner puts his hides into ooze.

We carry water in pails.

Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a pale fence.

Sick people look pale.

Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares.

Pains are distressing.

There is no profit in profane swearing.

The prophet Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.

The court impanel jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his rain on the just and unjust.

Horses are guided by the reins of the bridle.

Queen Victoria reigns over Great Britain.

The barbershaves with a razor.

Farmers are raisers of grain.

The Laplander wraps himself in furs in winter.

When we wish to enter a house, we rap at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps.

We should read the Bible with seriousness.

We should often think upon what we have read.

A hyacinth is a large red flower.

Nero wreaked his malice upon the Christians.

Brutus held up the dagger reeking with the blood of Lucretia.

We rest on beds.

The English wrested Gibraltar from the Spaniards.

The essential principles of religion are written in plain language.  
 Babylon stood upon an extended plain.  
 Polite people please their companions.  
 The courts of common pleas are held in court-houses.  
 The builder uses his plumb and line to set his walls perpendicular.  
 One dollar is one hundred cents.  
 The worst gambler won the money.  
 Plums grow on trees.  
 The cat preys upon mice.  
 We should pray for our enemies.  
 The student pores over his books.  
 The Niagara river pours down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.  
 We sweat through the pores.  
 The Hudson is the principal river of New York.  
 A man of good principles merits our esteem.  
 Oliver Goldsmith wrote several good histories.  
 Paste is made of rye flour.  
 Children make wry faces when they eat sour grapes.  
 A roe deer has no horns.  
 Corn is planted in rows.  
 Oarsmen row boats.  
 The joiner rabbits boards.  
 Rabbits are lively animals.  
 The river Danube runs into the Black sea.  
 Owls cannot see well when the sun shines.  
 Seals are caught in the Southern seas.  
 We seal letters with wafers and sealing wax.  
 Masons ceil with lime-mortar.  
 A plastered ceiling looks better than a ceiling made of boards.  
 We have never seen a more dazzling object than the sun.  
 A thunder-storm is a sublime scene.  
 Fishermen catch shad in seines.  
 The city of Paris stands on the river Seine.  
 John Smith, senior, is father to John Smith, junior.  
 The Grand Signior of Turkey is an absolute monarch.  
 The sun seems to rise and set.  
 Neat sewers make handsome seams.  
 Sheep-shearers shear the sheep.  
 When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he sheers off.  
 Waves dash against the shore.  
 When ship-builders build vessels they shore them up with props.  
 The writer signs his name.  
 Heavy clouds are signs of rain.  
 Mankind slay each other in cruel wars.  
 A sleigh runs on snow and ice.  
 Children should never slight their parents.  
 Indians live in very slight buildings.  
 Rice grows in warm climates.  
 The rise of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.  
 Ladies are fond of gold rings.  
 The bell rings for church.  
 Washerwomen wring clothes.  
 Riggers rig vessels.  
 Hannibal crossed the Alps in the rigor of winter.  
 Baptism is a rite of the Christian Church.  
 It is not right to pilfer.  
 Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.  
 Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.  
 King David rode upon a mule.  
 Watt Tyler made a great rout in England.  
 The Israelites took their route through the wilderness of Arabia.  
 Children often learn the alphabet by rote before they know the letters.  
 The sum of four and five is nine.  
 The sole of a shoe is a bottom.  
 The sun is the sole cause of day.  
 Our souls are immortal.  
 Tents are fastened with stakes.  
 Beef-steaks are good food.  
 "A wise son makes a glad father."  
 Without the sun all animals and vegetables would die.  
 The Jews were not permitted to have stairs to their altars.  
 The owl stares at the moon.  
 Let not children stare at strangers.  
 Stiles are steps over fences.  
 Goldsmith wrote in a plain style.  
 Saul threw his javelin at David.  
 The Israelites went through the sea.  
 Tares grow among wheat.  
 Grocers subtract the tare from the gross weight.  
 Never tear your clothes.  
 The plumb line hangs straight toward the centre of the earth.  
 The Straits of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.  
 Succor a man in distress.  
 Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.  
 Shoemakers drive tacks into the heels of shoes.  
 People pay a heavy tax.  
 Lions have long bushy tails.  
 The tale of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.  
 Ladies wear sashes round the waist.  
 Foolish children waste their time in idleness.  
 Time waits for no one.  
 Butter is sold by weight.  
 Earthen-ware is baked in furnaces.  
 A Turk wears a turban instead of a hat.  
 Sickness makes the body weak.  
 Seven days constitute one week.  
 We weigh gold and silver by Troy weight.

Some have a good sleight at work.

A stoe is a black wild plum.

The sloth is slow in moving.

The lark soars into the sky.

A boil is a sore swelling.

A sower sows his seeds.

We all have some knowledge.

Good scholars love their hooks.

There are no tides in the Baltic sea.

Women wear vails.

The valley of the Mississippi is the largest vale in the Confederate States.

The vane shows which way the wind blows.

Arteries convey the blood from the heart and veins.

A vial of laudanum.

A base-viol is a large fiddle, and a violin is a small one.

The way of a good man is plain.

The weather is colder in America than in the same latitude in Europe.

Wether sheep makes the hest mutation.

Men have a great toe on each foot.

Horses tow the canal boats.

Tow is hatched from flax.

We shed tears of sorrow when we lose our friends.

Ships often carry two tiers of guns.

A team of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.

Farmers rejoice when their farms teem with fruits.

The tide is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.

A black ribbon tied on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means ; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

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## No. 148.—CXLVIII.

### WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
an y	en ny	girl	gerl	should	shood
ma ny	men ny	firm	ferm	debt	det
disme	deem	ghost	gost	phlegm	flem
ba-teau	ba to	corps	core	croup	croop
beau	bo	ache	ake	tomb	toom
beaux	boze	half	haf	womb	woom
bu reau	bu ro	calf	caf	wolf	woolf
been	bin	calve	cav	yacht	yot
bu ry	ber ry	one	wun	dough	do
bu ri al	ber e al	once	wunce	neigh	na
bus y	biz zy	done	dun	sleigh	sla
isle	ile	gone	gaun	weigh	wa
is land	i land	folks	fokes	gauge	gage
does	duz	ra tio	ra sho	bough	bou
says	sez	va lisc	va lece	slough	slou
said	sed	o cean	o shun	doubt	dout
lieu	lu	could	cood	is sue	ish shu
a dieu	a du	would	wood	tis sue	tish shu

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
bus i ness	biz ness	flam beau	flam bo
bus i ly	biz i ly	right eous	ri chus
co lo nel	cur nel	car touch	car tooch
haut boy	ho boy	in veigh	in vay
masque	mask	sur tout	sur toot
sou, sous	soo	ron deau	ron do
guit ar	git ar	wo men	wim en
pur lieu	pur lu	bis cuit	bis kit
su gar	shoog ar	cir cuit	sir kit
vis count	vi count	sal mon	sam on
ap ro pos	ap ro po	isth mus	ist mus
neigh bor	na bor	mort gage	mor gaje
piq uant	pik ant	seign ior	seen yur
piq uan cy	pik an cy	se ragl io	se ral yo
ptis an	tiz an	asth ma	ast ma
phthis ic	tiz ic	beau ty	bu ty
sol dier	sol jer	beau te ous	bu te ous
vict uals	vit tls	bdel lium	del yum
ca tarrh	ca tar	ca noe	ca noo
pty a lism	ti a lism	dia mond	di mond
bru nette	bru net	plaid	plad
ga zette	ga zet	schism	sizm
in debt ed	in det ed	feoff ment	fef ment
lieu ten ant	lu ten ant	hal cy on	hal se on
qua drille	ka dril	mis tle toe	miz zl to
pneu mat ic	nu mat ik	psal mo dy	sal mo dy

IN THE FOLLOWING, *l* IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
calk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF *f*.

chough	rough	cough	[cauf]
clough	slough	trough	[trauf]
hough	e nough	laugh	[laf]

*h* AFTER *r* IS SILENT.

rheum	rhu barb
rheu mat ic	rhet o ric
rheu ma tism	rhap so dy
rhyme	rhi noc e ros

*g* IS SILENT BEFORE *n*.

deign ed ing  
feign ed ing

reign ed ing  
poign ant

*l* BEFORE *m* IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

calm  
calm ly  
calm ness  
be calm  
balm

balm y  
em balm  
alms  
alms house  
alms giv ing

psalm  
qualm  
qualm ish  
psalm ist  
holm

IN THE FOLLOWING, *geon* AND *gion* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jūn*; *cheon*, AS *chūn*; *geous* AND *gious*, AS *jus*.

blud' geon  
dud geon  
gud geon  
bur geon  
stur geon  
le gion  
re gion  
con ta gion  
re lig ion

sur geon  
sur geon cy  
dun geon  
pig eon  
wid geon  
lun cheon  
con ta gious  
e gre gious  
re li gious

pro di gious  
pun cheon  
trun cheon  
scutch eon  
es cut cheon  
car mud geon  
gor geous  
sac ri le gious  
ir re li gious

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ou* AND *au* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*; AND *gh* ARE MUTE.

bought  
brought  
fought

ought  
sought  
thought

wrought  
naught  
fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ue* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plague  
vague  
league  
teague  
brogue  
rogue

vogue  
tongue  
mosque  
ob lique  
o paque  
u nique

pique  
har angue  
ap o logue  
cat a logue  
di a logue  
ec logue

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	I first
2	II	two	II second
3	III	three	III third
4	IV	four	IIII fourth
5	V	five	IIII fifth
6	VI	six	IIIII sixth
7	VII	seven	IIIIII seventh
8	VIII	eight	IIIIIII eighth
9	IX	nine	IIIIIIII ninth
10	X	ten	IIIIIIII tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1860	MDCCCLX	one thousand, eight hundred and sixty	
$\frac{1}{4}$		one fourth.	$\frac{1}{2}$ one half.
$\frac{1}{8}$		one eighth.	$\frac{3}{4}$ three fourths.
$\frac{1}{3}$		one third.	$\frac{5}{8}$ five eighths.
			$\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds.
			$\frac{7}{8}$ seven eighths.



WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

*L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.*

- Ad captandum vulgus, *L.* to captivate the populace.  
 Ad finem, *L.* to the end.  
 Ad hominem, *L.* to the man.  
 Ad infinitum, *L.* to endless extent.  
 Ad libitum, *L.* at pleasure.  
 Ad referendum, *L.* for further consideration.  
 Ad valorem, *L.* according to the value.  
 Alma mater, *L.* a cherishing mother.  
 A mensa et toro, *L.* from bed and board.  
 Anglice, *L.* in English, or the English manner.  
 Avalanche, *F.* a snow-slip; a vast body of snow, that slides down a mountain's side.  
 Auto da fe, *S.* act of faith, a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.  
 Beau monde, *F.* the gay world.  
 Bona fide, *L.* in good faith.  
 Bon mot, *F.* a lively phrase.  
 Cap-a-pie, *F.* from head to foot.  
 Caput mortuum, *L.* dead matter.  
 Carte blanche, *F.* blank paper; permission without restraint.  
 Chef d'œuvre, *F.* a master-piece.  
 Comme il faut, *F.* as it should be.  
 Compos mentis, *L.* of sound mind.  
 Coup de main, *F.* a dexterous enterprise.  
 Dernier resort, *F.* the last resort.  
 Dieu et mon droit, *F.* God and my right.  
 Ennui, *F.* lassitude.  
 E pluribus unum, *L.* one of many; union, confederation; *the motto of the United States.*  
 Ex, *L.* out; as, *ex-minister*, a minister out of office.  
 Excelsior, *L.* more elevated; *motto of the State of New York.*  
 Ex officio, *L.* by virtue of office.  
 Ex parte, *L.* on one side only.  
 Ex post facto, *L.* after the fact, or commission of a crime.  
 Fac simile, *L.* a close imitation.  
 Fille de chambre, *F.* a chamber-maid.  
 Fortiter in re, *L.* with firmness in acting.  
 Gens d'armes, *F.* armed police.  
 Habeas corpus, *L.* that you have the body; *a writ for delivering a person from prison.*  
 Hic jacet, *L.* here lies.  
 Honi soit qui mal y pense, *F.* shame be to him that evil thinks.  
 Hotel dieu, *F.* a hospital.  
 Impromptu, *L.* without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.  
 In statu quo, *L.* in the former state.  
 In toto, *L.* in the whole.  
 Ipse dixit, *L.* he said.  
 Ipso facto, *L.* in fact.  
 Jet-d' eau, *F.* a water spout.  
 Jeu d'esprit, *F.* a play of wit.  
 Lex talionis, *L.* the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye.  
 Literatim, *L.* letter for letter.  
 Locum tenens, *L.* a substitute.  
 Magna charta, *L.* the great charter.  
 Memento mori, *L.* be mindful of death.  
 Minimum, *L.* the smallest.  
 Mirabile dictu, *L.* wonderful to tell.  
 Multum in parvo, *L.* much in a small compass.  
 Nem. con., or nem. dis., *L.* unanimously.  
 Ne plus ultra, *L.* the utmost extent.  
 Nolens volens, *L.* whether he will or not.  
 Non compos mentis, *L.* not of a sound mind.  
 Par nobile fratrurn, *L.* a noble pair of brothers.  
 Pater patriæ, *the father of his country.*  
 Per annum, *L.* by the year.  
 Per diem, *L.* by the day.  
 Per cent., *L.* by the hundred.  
 Prima facie, *L.* at the first view.  
 Primum mobile, *L.* first cause of motion.  
 Pro bono publico, *L.* for the public good.  
 Pro et con., *L.* for and against.  
 Pro patria, *L.* for my country.  
 Pro tempore, *L.* for the time.  
 Pro re nata, *L.* as the occasion requires.  
 Pugnus et calcibus, *L.* with fists & feet.  
 Quantum, *L.* how much.  
 Quantum sufficit, *L.* a sufficient quantity.  
 Qui transtulit sustinet, *L.* he who has borne them, sustains them.  
 Quid nunc, *L.* a news-monger.  
 Re infecta, *L.* the thing not done.  
 Sanctum, sanctorum, *L.* the Holy of Holies.  
 Sang froid, *F.* in cold blood, indifference.  
 Sans souci, *F.* free and easy.  
 Secundum artem, *L.* according to art.  
 Sic transit gloria mundi, *L.* thus passes away the glory of the world.

Sine die, L. without a day specified.	Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done.	Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.
Soi distant, F. slef-styled.	Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.	Versus, L. against.
Suh judice, L. under consideration.	Via, L. by the way of.
Summum bonum, L. the chief good.	Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Toties quoties, L. as often as.	Viva voce, L. with the voice.
Toto cœlo, L. who lly, as far as possible.	

### ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	Conn. or Ct. Connecticut.	Feb. February.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	Fr. France, French,
Abp. Archbishop.	C. S. A. Confederate States of America.	Frances.
Acct. Account.	C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society, (Eng.)
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.	Gal. Galatians.
Ala. Alabama.	Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.	Gen. General.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	Cons. Constable.	Gent. Gentleman.
Apr. April.	Cts. Cents.	Geo. George, Georgia.
Atty. Attorney.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	Gov. Governor.
Aug. August.	Dea. Deacon.	G. R. George the King [of England.]
Bart. Baronet.	Dec. December.	H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Del. Delaware.	Heb. Hebrews.
B. V. Blessed Virgin.	Dept. Deputy.	Hon. Honorable.
Bbl. Barrel.	Deut. Deuteronomy.	Hund. Hundred.
C. Centum, a hundred.	Do. Ditto, the same.	H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
Cant. Canticles.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.	H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic King [of France and Spain.]
Capt. Captain.	E. East.	Hhd. Hogshead.
Chap. Chapter.	Ecl. Ecclesiasticus.	Ibid. In the same place.
Col. Colonel.	Ed. Edition, Editor.	i. e. that is [id est.]
Co. Company.	E. G. for example.	id. the same.
Com. Commodore, Commissioner.	Eng. England, English.	Ind. Indiana.
Cr. Credit.	Eph. Ephesians.	Inst. Instant.
Cwt. Hundred weight.	Esā. Esaias.	Is. Isaiah.
Chron. Chronicles.	Ep. Epistle.	Jan. January.
Cor. Corinthians.	Esq. Esquire.	Ja. James.
	Etc. and so forth, et cætera.	
	Ex. Exodus, Example.	
	Exr. Executor.	

Jac. Jacob.	Mrs. Mistress.	Rep. Representative.
Josh. Joshua.	N. North.	Rev. Reverend, Revela-
Jun. Junior.	N. B. Take notice.	tion.
K. King.	N. C. North Carolina.	Rt. Hon. Right Honora-
Kn. Kingdom.	N. H. New Hampshire.	ble.
Kt. Knight.	N. J. New Jersey.	R. I. Rhode Island
K. C. B. Knight Comman-	No. Number.	S. South, Shilling.
der of the Order of the	Nov. November.	S. C. South Carolina.
Bath.	N S. New Style.	St. Saint.
K. G. C. Knight of the	N. W. T. North Western	Sect. Section.
Grand Cross.	Territory.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
K. G. Knight of the	N. Y. New York.	Sept. September.
Garter.	Obj. Objection.	Servt. Servant.
L. C. Lower Canada.	Ob. Obedient.	S. T. P. Professor of The-
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.	Oct. October.	ology.
Lev. Leviticus.	O. S. Old Style.	S. T. D. Doctor of Divin-
Lieut. Lieutenant.	Parl. Parliament.	ity.
Lond. London.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylvania.	ss. to wit, namely.
Lon. Longitude.	Per. by ; as, per yard, by	Surg. Surgeon.
Ldp. Lordship.	the yard.	Tenn. Tennessee.
Lat. Latitude.	Per Cent. By the hund-	Theo. Theophilus.
Lou. Louisiana.	red.	Thess. Thessalonians.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Pet. Peter.	Tho. Thomas.
lbs. Pounds.	Phil. Phillip, Phillipians.	U. C. Upper Canada.
L. S. Place of the Seal	Philom. A lover of learn-	Ult. the last, or the last
M. Marquis, Meridian.	ing.	month.
Maj. Major.	P. M. Post Master, After-	U. S. A. United States of
Mass. Massachusetts.	noon.	America.
Math. Mathematics.	P. O. Post Office.	V. Vide, See.
M. B. Bachelor of Phys-	P. S. Postscript.	Va. Virginia.
ic or Medicine.	Ps. Psalm.	viz. to-wit, namely.
Mat. Matthew.	Pres. President.	Vt. Vermont.
M. D. Doctor of Physic.	Prof. Professor.	Wt. Weight.
Md. Maryland.	Q. Question, Qucen.	Wm. William.
Me. Maine.	q. d., as if he should say.	Wp. Worship.
Mr. Master, Sir.	q. l., as much as you	Yd. Yard.
Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.	please.	& And
MS. Manuscript.	q. s. a sufficeient quantity.	&c. And so forth.
MSS. Manuscripts.	Regr. Register.	

## PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing *one*. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (:) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *what do you see?*

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, astonishment, or other emotion, expressed by the foregoing words.

A parenthesis ( ) includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets or hooks-[ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret (^) shows the omission of a word or letter, thus,  
*the*  
*give me book.*

^  
An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, lov'd, tho't.

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (\*), the dagger (†), and other marks (‡, §, ||), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diæresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

## CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, sentence and note. It should begin all proper names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

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The pronoun I and interjection O are always capitals.

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